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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

The cotton crop is forecast at 10,788,000 bales on a basis of condition reports averaging 54.1% normal for August 25. The prospective yield indicated from this condition figure is 134.8 pounds per acre, but the final yield may be more or less according to developments in condition more or less favorable than average. The indicated production is larger than last year and than two years ago, but much smaller than the pre-war average and somewhat smaller than the average during the war period. Both insect damage and unfavorable weather contributed to the heavy reduction in condition during August.

The farm-labor supply on July 1 was estimated to be 84.8 per cent of the demand for farm labor, and somewhat more limited than in April of this year. The demand is less than normal and the supply is little more than three-fourths normal. Wages with board averaged $34.38 per month on July 1 compared with $30.98 on April 1, 1923, and with $29.17 for the year 1922.

Long-fed well-finished beef steers sold up to $13 per 100 lbs. during the week ended September 1. The demand for this kind of cattle was responsible for an active inquiry for heavy well-fleshed feeders. Heavy western steers sold up to $9.25. Light hogs at Chicago reached $9.70, shippers being active buyers throughout the week. The wholesale fresh meat trade was rather draggy at seaboard markets but fairly active at Chicago. Beef and pork prices were higher with lamb values sharply lower.

Butter markets were unsettled during the week ending September 1. Trading was somewhat irregular, although supplies were not particularly burdensome. Anticipation of heavy fall production, but a lack of any definite indications, served to keep markets uncertain. Imports continued from the usual list of countries which have been shipping in for some time, with the first shipment of French butter reported.

Cheese markets were also unsettled. Comparatively little buying interest because of fact that buyers feel prices are too high. This attitude and resulting dullness were responsible for some sales at close prices during the week. Quality improving under influence of cooler weather.

Fruit and vegetable shipments of 3,000 cars daily are rapidly approaching the usual volume at height of season. Prices tend generally downward, but are still 10 to 75 per cent higher than a year ago. Potatoes average about 25¢ per 100 lbs. lower for the week under heavy supplies. The week's shipment of peaches exceeded 3,600 cars and several markets declined 25¢ to $1 per bushel. Onion prices are firm, influenced by moderate supplies and reports of crop injury. Apple markets were steady, but supplies are increasing. Grape shipments from tho West continue heavy.

Grain markets are unsettled.—Wheat future prices work slightly lower. Corn futures show some advance. Foreign wheat market situation continues weak. United States visible supply largest for some time. Wheat exports below those of last year. Higher hog prices create more urgent demand for corn.

Hay prices recede slightly from recent high level, but timothy and alfalfa prices are still about $5 over September 1, 1922, prices. Very light movement rather than an actual shortage of hay is the cause of the firm market situation. Prairie markets are strong with timothy and alfalfa.

Cotton prices advanced from ½ to nearly 1¢ per pound on August 31, following the issuance of the Government condition report, the estimate of this year's production being considerably lower than the trade had expected. The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 24.86¢ per lb. on Friday (Saturday was a holiday in the cotton markets), 53 points higher than the average of August 25. During the week future contracts advanced from 94 to 113 points on the two future exchanges, October contracts closing on Friday at 25.05¢ at New York and 24.57¢ at New Orleans.

The weather was favorable for maturing crops in most sections of the country, except that it was still too wet in much of the South and rather damp for rapid maturity of corn in some interior localities. The temperature was more favorable for corn, however, than during the preceding week. Rainfall was beneficial for late crops and for improving the soil for fall seeding preparation in the middle and north Atlantic coast area and from the Lake region eastward, though it continued too dry in some sections. The soil was mostly in good condition throughout the interior States. Cotton made better progress in most western districts of the belt, but continued to deteriorate in many central and eastern localities.

Crop Reports

Cotton Crop Forecast at 10,788,000 Bales.

The cotton-crop condition was 54.1% of a normal condition on August 25, as estimated by the department on August 31 from reports of its correspondents and field statisticians. This compares with 67.2% on July 25, 57.0% on August 25, 1922, 49.3% on August 25, 1921, and 63.5%, the average on August 25 of the last 10 years.

A condition of 54.1% on August 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 134.8 pounds of lint and a total production of about 10,788,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. The final outturn may be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than in an average year.

Last year the production was 9,761,817 bales, two years ago 7,953,641 bales, three years ago 13,439,603 bales, four years ago 11,420,763 bales, and five years ago 12,040,532 bales. The average production for the 5 years 1910 to 1914 was 14,259,231 bales, and for 1915 to 1919 the average was 11,481,084 bales.

Final yields per acre were below previous August 25 forecasts 5 times, range 1% to 9%, average 4.0%; 3 times above, range 1% to 10%, average 4.7%. The average of the latest 8 years was 0.8% below the average August 25 forecast yield. The yield equivalent used this month was 2.2% below that of this month a year ago.

From July 25 to August 25, the condition of the crop declined 13.1 points, or considerably more than the average decline of 8.9 points.

Unfavorable weather, drought in Oklahoma and Texas, excessive rains in the Southeast, boll weevil and the leaf worm caused a marked decline in the condition of the cotton crop during August.

Rapid improvement was recorded in Virginia. North Carolina registered the first severe effects of the weevil. This, together with August rains, and the growing appreciation of the lateness of the crop, accounts for the North Carolina figure.

The boll weevil and the excessive rains affected the South Carolina crop very adversely, although the upper part of the State is still in fair condition.

The Georgia condition figure reflects the most serious weevil damage in the South. The northern Georgia cotton is fruiting very well, but is extremely late and is now suffering extreme injury. There is much complaint of shedding due to extreme moisture and of numerous insect pests of all sorts.

Cotton Condition and Forecast of Production.

State.	Condition. (100=normal.)						Production in 500 lb. bales. (000 omitted.)	
	August 25.		July 25, 1923.	August 25, 1923.	Change between July 25 and August 25.			
	10-yr. av.	1922			10-yr. av.	1923	Final, 1922. (Census ginnings.)	Forecast, August 25, 1923.
Virginia	78	68	88	93	−2	+5	27	50
North Carolina	72	65	82	71	−5	−11	852	885
South Carolina	66	46	64	57	−6	−7	493	708
Georgia	62	44	48	42	−8	−6	715	827
Florida	63	60	52	30	−7	−22	25	17
Alabama	62	60	66	52	−7	−14	823	828
Mississippi	64	60	65	48	−9	−17	989	858
Louisiana	60	60	68	53	−10	−15	343	361
Texas	60	59	71	55	−11	−16	3,222	3,722
Arkansas	69	63	68	57	−8	−11	1,011	948
Tennessee	74	65	69	64	−5	−5	391	415
Missouri	75	70	70	67	−6	−3	149	193
Oklahoma	62	53	63	46	−14	−17	627	791
California	91	91	88	88	−4	0	[1] 28	[2] 43
Arizona	[3] 89	87	91	90	[3] 0	−1	47	83
New Mexico	.....	85	85	88	.....	+3	19	59
U. S. total	63.5	57.0	67.2	54.1	−8.9	−13.1	9,762	10,788

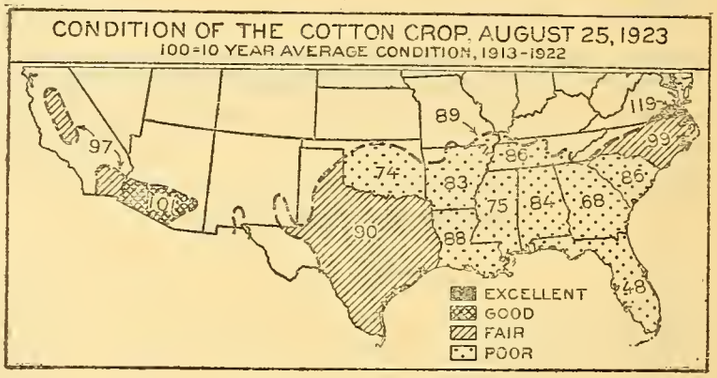
[1] Includes about 7,000 bales of the 58,000 bales grown in Lower California, old Mexico.
[2] About 87,000 bales additional are being grown in Lower California, old Mexico.
[3] Six-year average.

Mississippi shows, as in other States, heavy loss due to rains and insects, particularly the boll weevil.

In Louisiana, rust, the boll weevil and army worm, and excess of moisture in the South have brought the condition very low.

The leaf worm is reported from every Arkansas county. The boll weevil is prevalent. The crop is 21 days late. Deterioration is greatest in the southern third of the State. Drought was adding to the damage in the south and west. In the northeast there has been some improvement.

Drought is the cause of the decline in Oklahoma and Texas. Increasing insect damage is now becoming a very serious factor. Rains of August 21 in Oklahoma and Texas have been very beneficial.



Average Prevailing Farm Wage Rates.

Basis of rate, year, and month.	United States.	North Atlantic States.	East North Central States.	West North Central States.	South Atlantic States.	South Central States.	Western States.
Per month, with board:							
1910	$19.21	$21.65	$22.94	$25.10	$13.77	$15.28	$32.69
1915	21.26	23.71	24.78	27.38	15.01	16.16	33.50
1920	46.89	51.92	51.49	59.63	35.75	36.53	73.21
1921	30.14	38.06	34.98	35.53	22.33	22.72	47.29
1922	29.17	37.14	33.35	33.63	22.12	22.33	45.57
Oct. 1, 1922	28.97	37.05	33.92	34.41	21.37	21.46	45.38
Jan. 1, 1923	27.81	36.54	32.34	30.69	21.06	21.46	42.78
Apr. 1, 1923	30.98	41.02	37.14	36.22	23.04	22.49	45.55
July 1, 1923	34.38	47.66	41.23	39.43	25.01	24.47	53.35
Per month, without board:							
1910	27.50	33.19	31.81	35.45	19.75	21.90	46.48
1915	30.15	35.39	34.10	37.90	21.47	23.09	48.31
1920	64.95	75.54	70.09	78.79	50.56	51.94	99.43
1921	43.32	57.25	48.84	49.90	32.26	33.10	68.01
1922	41.79	55.82	46.71	47.14	31.72	32.09	66.03
Oct. 1, 1922	41.58	54.65	47.02	48.78	31.10	30.96	66.81
Jan. 1, 1923	40.30	54.39	45.84	44.33	30.71	31.03	62.71
Apr. 1, 1923	44.47	60.41	51.81	50.12	33.69	32.92	66.82
July 1, 1923	48.14	67.03	56.30	55.31	35.10	35.01	74.00
Per day, with board:							
Oct. 1, 1922	1.57	2.15	1.95	1.94	1.69	1.07	2.33
Jan. 1, 1923	1.47	2.13	1.81	1.67	1.06	1.05	2.08
Apr. 1, 1923	1.57	2.27	1.91	1.83	1.14	1.10	2.19
July 1, 1923	1.84	2.72	2.30	2.14	1.32	1.26	2.60
Per day, without board:							
Oct. 1, 1922	2.08	2.86	2.54	2.59	1.45	1.46	3.06
Jan. 1, 1923	1.98	2.82	2.43	2.29	1.40	1.43	2.81
Apr. 1, 1923	2.11	3.04	2.55	2.47	1.53	1.48	2.93
July 1, 1923	2.45	3.58	3.01	2.90	1.75	1.68	3.47
Per day at harvest, with board:							
1910	1.45	1.63	1.75	2.01	1.07	1.14	2.02
1915	1.56	1.68	1.84	2.14	1.11	1.20	2.03
1920	3.60	3.78	4.17	5.03	2.69	2.80	4.48
1921	2.24	2.73	2.68	3.03	1.59	1.63	2.87
1922	2.20	2.70	2.67	2.88	1.61	1.61	2.89
Per day at harvest, without board:							
1910	1.82	2.08	2.16	2.43	1.33	1.47	2.52
1915	1.92	2.12	2.24	2.59	1.38	1.48	2.52
1920	4.36	4.68	5.00	5.94	3.30	3.41	5.39
1921	2.79	3.45	3.33	3.72	1.97	2.04	3.63
1922	2.72	3.40	3.27	3.51	2.01	1.98	3.56
Per day other than harvest,[1] with board:							
1910	1.06	1.17	1.24	1.38	.77	.89	1.51
1915	1.13	1.28	1.35	1.49	.80	.88	1.54
1920	2.86	3.20	3.22	3.78	2.13	2.29	3.66
1921	1.68	2.20	2.04	2.09	1.22	1.21	2.26
1922	1.65	2.24	2.00	2.01	1.18	1.20	2.23
Per day other than harvest, without board:							
1910	1.38	1.58	1.61	1.77	1.01	1.15	2.06
1915	1.47	1.60	1.72	1.92	1.03	1.14	2.08
1920	3.59	4.01	4.01	4.67	2.74	2.89	4.61
1921	2.18	2.90	2.61	2.73	1.58	1.58	3.01
1922	2.15	2.91	2.58	2.63	1.55	1.56	3.00

[1] For the whole years, the rates are yearly averages; for the months, the average rates on the 1st.

Farm Labor Supply and Demand, April 1, 1919–1923, and July 1, 1923.[1]

Geographic division.	Farm labor supply, per cent of normal.					
	April 1.					July 1, 1923.
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
North Atlantic	82.8	62.3	92.1	99.2	73.3	67.5
South Atlantic	81.9	72.5	94.3	97.3	83.0	75.3
East North Central	86.6	68.4	95.1	101.4	76.5	68.4
West North Central	85.6	77.8	96.6	101.1	89.1	85.6
South Central	83.2	72.8	94.3	97.1	86.7	84.5
Western	90.0	82.1	102.3	107.0	91.3	88.9
United States	84.4	72.4	95.2	99.5	83.6	78.7

Geographic division.	Farm labor demand, per cent of normal.					
	April 1.					July 1, 1923.
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
North Atlantic	101.0	107.8	92.7	94.8	95.2	84.0
South Atlantic	103.9	107.4	86.6	88.4	94.2	93.7
East North Central	101.2	103.6	91.2	91.0	95.4	91.5
West North Central	100.9	103.4	89.1	89.3	95.5	94.0
South Central	101.3	104.2	83.0	86.6	93.9	94.8
Western	102.4	101.5	89.0	89.9	94.0	95.5
United States	101.8	105.3	87.5	89.3	94.6	92.7

Geographic division.	Supply expressed as per cent of demand.					
	April 1.					July 1, 1923.
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
North Atlantic	81.9	57.8	99.4	104.6	77.0	80.4
South Atlantic	78.8	67.5	108.9	110.1	88.1	80.4
East North Central	85.6	64.2	104.3	111.4	80.2	74.8
West North Central	84.8	75.2	108.4	113.2	93.3	91.1
South Central	82.1	69.9	113.6	112.1	92.3	89.1
Western	87.9	80.9	114.9	119.0	97.1	93.1
United States	82.9	68.8	108.8	111.4	88.4	84.8

[1] Figures represent annual inquiry of all regular lists of correspondents in April, but only the reports of county correspondents for July.

Pecan Condition August 1.

The unusually fine pecan condition existing on July 1 declined sharply during that month. By August 1, the crop had fallen 16 points in South Carolina and Mississippi, 15 in Arkansas, 14 in Oklahoma and Alabama, 13 in Texas, 9 in Louisiana, 8 in North Carolina, 6 in Georgia, and 4 in Florida.

The conditions on August 1 were reported at 83% of normal in Georgia and Florida, 72% in Alabama, 70% in Illinois, 67% in North Carolina, 65% in South Carolina, 63% in Oklahoma, 62% in Mississippi and Louisiana, 53% in Texas, and 50% in Arkansas. The very poor crops in the western part of the belt were due mainly to drought conditions.

Although the crop as a whole suffered a decline during July of about 12 points, to 60.5% of a normal crop promised on August 1, the condition still remained above the July 1 figure of 1921 and 1922, which were reported at 56.3% and 53.4, respectively.

The effect of the August weather of this year is still to be determined and will be reflected in the report for September 1, to be issued about the 10th of that month. Comparisons with August 1 conditions in previous years can not be made, since no inquiry has heretofore been made for that date. The present August 1 figure is considerably above the figure of 51.2% reported for September 1, 1921, and far above the very bad September 1 condition of 27.7% in 1922.

Onion Crop Badly Damaged in Michigan.

Thrips have badly damaged the onion crop in the western part of Michigan at Bryon Center, Ross, Martin, and the Gun Swamp section. The tops are nearly dead and the growth seems to be stopped. The harvest is as low as 200 to 250 bushels per acre, or much below the usual.

This information is received from the field service of the department and indicates that the forecast of yield per acre previously made for the onion crop of Michigan, 300 bushels, was too high.

Less Watermelons and Cantaloupes Than Last Year.

Production of commercial watermelons in the late States is forecast at 11,301,500 in number by the department. The forecast is made in advance of the later final estimate. This late crop is much below the estimated late crop of 14,086,000 watermelons in 1922 and of 15,470,400 in 1921, on account of a variety of unfavorable weather conditions.

The early crop of watermelons was greatly below that of the two preceding years, and the early and late crops combined, constituting the entire commercial watermelon production, have a total of 41,155,000 watermelons for 1923, comparing with estimates of 70,758,800 in 1922 and 61,660,300 in 1921.

For the late crop of commercial cantaloupes the forecast of production is 2,492,600 crates, or less than the estimated production of 2,735,400 crates in 1922 and about the same as the 2,491,900 crates in 1921. Estimates of the early and intermediate crops of cantaloupes previously made, combined with the forecast of the late crop, make an entire commercial crop of 12,498,500 crates in 1923, comparing with estimates of 14,546,900 crates in 1922 and 11,209,900 crates in 1921.

Estimated Commercial Acreage and Forecast of Yield per Acre and of Production of Late Watermelons and Cantaloupes.

WATERMELONS.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	Indicated, 1923	1921	1922	Forecast for 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Arkansas	1,950	1,260	1,050	330	310	290	643,500	390,600	304,500
Calif., C. Dist.	6,040	6,220	5,100	410	420	409	2,476,400	2,612,490	2,040,000
Colorado	780	660	500	375	350	350	292,500	231,000	175,000
Delaware	1,500	1,700	1,000	416	250	380	624,000	425,000	380,000
Idaho	540	440	300	370	250	360	199,800	110,000	108,000
Illinois	1,930	2,710	2,200	375	325	330	723,800	880,800	726,000
Indiana	2,700	2,530	2,250	365	350	280	985,500	885,500	630,000
Iowa	2,270	2,240	2,200	392	350	300	889,800	784,000	660,000
Maryland	2,089	2,100	1,800	400	350	389	832,000	735,000	684,000
Missouri	11,520	11,320	10,200	385	310	300	4,435,200	3,509,200	3,060,000
New Jersey	1,050	1,060	1,100	400	425	400	420,000	450,500	464,000
Oklahoma	4,380	4,520	3,840	330	350	250	1,445,400	1,582,000	960,000
Virginia	3,540	3,400	2,500	375	350	360	1,327,500	1,190,000	900,000
Washington	500	750	700	350	400	300	175,000	300,000	210,000
Total late	40,780	40,910	34,800	379	344	325	15,470,400	14,086,000	11,301,500
Previously reported: Total early	114,560	169,380	127,160	403	335	235	46,189,900	56,672,800	29,853,500
Total late and early	155,340	210,290	161,960	397	336	254	61,660,300	70,758,800	41,155,000

CANTALOUPES.

				Crts	*Crts*	*Crts*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*
Colorado	8,200	14,000	8,620	182	125	160	1,492,400	1,750,000	1,379,200
Iowa	500	1,020	500	130	90	100	65,000	91,800	50,000
Michigan	930	1,470	1,630	125	125	160	116,200	183,800	260,800
New Jersey[1]	2,000	940	1,100	175	200	150	350,000	188,000	165,000
New Mexico	1,000	1,100	1,400	180	125	190	180,000	137,500	266,000
Tennessee	740	1,080	1,110	150	120	150	111,000	129,600	166,500
Virginia	800	720	750	125	135	140	100,000	97,200	105,000
Washington	420	1,050	770	184	150	130	77,300	157,500	100,100
Total late	14,590	21,380	15,880	171	128	157	2,491,900	2,735,400	2,492,600
Previously reported: Total early	24,390	41,320	35,540	171	131	164	4,176,400	5,422,500	5,820,400
Total intermediate	40,370	47,900	34,740	112	133	120	4,541,600	6,389,000	4,185,500
Total late, early, and intermediate	79,350	110,600	86,160	141	132	145	11,209,900	14,546,900	12,498,500

[1] Gloucester County only.

Lespedeza is increasing in acreage in Mississippi. Most of this crop is grown in Mississippi and Louisiana, chiefly for hay. The recent census reported this crop under clover.

Live Stock - Meats - Wool

Cattle Finishers Optimistic.

The price spread between long-fed beef steers, yearlings, beef cows and heifers, and grass and short-fed offerings of these classes continued to widen during the week ended September 1, and that feature has developed an unusual demand for meaty feeding steers. Runs from the southwestern as well as the northwestern ranges are being rather closely gleaned for fleshy, qualitied steers which when fed a finishing diet for 60 to 90 days promise to produce the kind which are now and promise to be in greatest demand. Strictly choice long-fed steers recently exceeded the $13 mark at Chicago. The "river" markets also established new tops for the year, so naturally the prevailing trend of prices of weighty, fat steers has provided a stimulus for the short-turn method of beef production, a method which has been increasing in favor among finishers during the last few years. The strong position into which heavy cattle worked this year has been partly traceable to scarcity and partly soaring corn prices. But new corn will probably be somewhat cheaper and with prospects favoring another abundant crop of that grain, not only finishers of cattle but also lamb and sheep feeders are with almost unprecedented activity laying in supplies for further finishing.

Some finishers are so optimistic in regard to the fall market for weighty steers that they have paid upward to $10.50 for kinds carrying considerable weight and flesh and at the same time showing high quality. Sales on country account at $9.50 to $10 have been rather numerous, especially at Kansas City. At that market the movement of cattle back to the country recently has been heavier than during recent years. There has also been a broad demand for thin fleshed stockers and feeders of value to sell from $5.50 to $7.25 and the attention which such kinds attracted from countrymen has only been paralleled by the insistence of strongweight, well-bred offerings adaptable to the quick merchandizing route.

Probably only a moderate proportion of the light stockers that have gone out recently will figure again in this year's market supplies. Many of them have been purchased at prices about in line with those prevailing a year ago and with prospects of abundant coarse-grain and forage crops the practice of carrying them through the winter at minimum costs will probably be extensively practiced. Light stockers marketed as yearlings later in the current year will necessarily meet stern competition from western grassers. Yearlings have been and probably will continue to be in fairly liberal supply throughout the year. While their selling price has crowded matured steers of comparable finish, they have and will undoubtedly continue to display marked instability whenever receipts become temporarily excessive. Consequently unless future price levels warrant it, there will probably be no concerted effort to send them to market when the grassers are arriving in numbers.

The general broad demand for stockers and feeders has assisted greatly in the market absorbing the heavy run of southwestern grass cattle whose initial runs started for the "river" markets in May. Cattle from that source have in previous years usually been purchased chiefly by killers and have usually been regarded by the trade as price breakers on grassy and short-fed natives. But this year the demand for finishing material was so liberal that the usual bearish influence of large runs of Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma offerings had less effect than usual in deflating prices.

Of course, insistence on the part of the public for highly finished beef, a demand which has been growing during the last few years, is the support which must be depended upon to sustain the market for long-fed steers just as the willingness of the public to absorb lower grades of dressed beef is always a price determining factor in the market for short-feds and grassers. There is every indication that highly-finished beef will continue popular. That commodity is comparatively scarce and so long as industrial wages continue high demand will probably outstrip supply. Although selling toward the bottom of the price column, grass-made beef is going into consumptive channels more actively than a year ago. Accordingly, western grassers are 50¢ to $1 higher than a year ago. Another factor that has assisted materially in boosting range cattle over last year's prices has been the recent breadth of the stocker and feeder outlet.

The public is eating more beef than a year ago. This in itself is a reflection of improved industrial conditions, and so long as these conditions maintain their present status there seems to be little likelihood of any prolonged slump in live cattle prices. What effect increased production, despite the present unfavorable relation of corn and hog prices, will have is yet to be determined. Possibly a decrease in hog production will be equaled by an increase in the production of either cattle or sheep or both.

Western grass cattle are running more freely, a seasonal feature and the killing quality is showing improvement. Weighty western steers sold upward to $9.25 at Chicago during the week under review. Improved prices for westerns over a year ago should be of considerable assistance financially to western ranchers whose cattle have been selling below the cost of production since the deflation period. The insistence with which corn-belt finishers are buying stocker and feeder cattle together with increased consumption of beef on the part of the public are proving veritable life-savers to the western cattle industry. Although the public so far this year has shown a disposition to turn to pork whenever grassy or low-grade dressed beef reached relatively high levels, the recent sharp upturn in hog prices has had the effect of boosting dressed pork values sharply and consequently low-grade beef may for a time at least receive more consideration on the part of housewives. Unofficial figures place the consumption of dressed beef and veal during the first six months of the year as approximately 5 per cent larger than the corresponding time a year ago. The same source places the consumption of pork at 6 pounds per capita or 25% larger during this period and lamb and mutton 10% larger.

Light hogs at Chicago reached $9.70 during the week ended September 1, and many in the trade predicted top prices at or above the $10 mark in the near future. Shippers continued the life of the trade. The latter interests were also active buyers of fat cattle and fat lambs. Long-fed steers assumed highest price levels of the year but fat lambs in the face of the largest receipts of the year were not able to maintain the recent $14 price level.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week August 27–September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	81,572	24,925	56,647	167,685	51,173	116,512	107,495	38,019	69,476
Denver [1]	10,648	6,534	3,236	6,089	814	4,619	17,412	16,027	3,388
East St. Louis	48,043	26,390	18,672	75,243	41,127	34,961	12,764	3,293	8,077
Fort Worth	36,911	10,120	25,774	5,570	1,832	3,626	8,077	6,000	1,416
Indianapolis [1]	11,345	6,600	4,530	48,582	17,577	28,372	4,176	1,725	2,684
Kansas City	124,037	77,598	44,039	55,022	29,250	25,419	46,432	17,714	22,153
Oklahoma City	10,867	2,690	7,930	12,395	1,963	10,283	126	.....	103
Omaha	40,416	20,951	16,238	66,085	18,168	47,825	70,624	41,126	28,525
St. Joseph [1]	18,788	7,642	9,851	31,195	13,055	19,429	11,013	2,067	8,922
St. Paul [1]	31,481	16,420	16,495	28,152	4,904	22,345	9,604	1,787	7,506
Sioux City	15,174	10,040	6,704	45,113	19,182	23,941	3,080	322	1,682
Wichita [1]	14,178	11,173	2,651	11,949	755	10,552	2,916	5,895	436
Total	443,460	221,083	212,767	553,080	199,800	347,954	293,719	133,975	154,368
Total Aug. 20–25, 1923	405,867	[2]190,753	198,138	518,172	[2]209,016	309,007	268,753	130,150	[2]125,125
Total Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922	356,465	195,076	162,178	436,396	103,733	317,108	269,157	109,949	148,481

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 31.
[2] Revision of figures published in issue of September 1, such revision being necessitated by the receipt of later data.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week August 27–September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	265	$8.22	205	$9.24	185	$7.91	223	$8.38	263	$7.88	266	$7.57
Tuesday	254	8.48	208	9.34	199	7.77	221	8.62	270	8.09	247	7.90
Wednesday	257	8.49	210	9.22	192	8.26	219	8.54	268	7.94	258	7.82
Thursday	247	8.44	206	9.29	201	8.21	239	8.47	269	7.93	258	7.85
Friday	248	8.65	201	9.40	196	8.53	230	8.67	262	8.04	255	7.86
Saturday	270	8.50	197	9.54	176	8.25	243	8.52	267	8.04	243	8.09
Average:												
Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923	256	8.48	206	9.30	193	8.10	227	8.53	267	7.99	254	7.86
Aug. 20–25, 1923	257	8.05	206	8.86	192	7.75	229	8.08	266	7.50	262	7.37
Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922	267	8.17	193	9.47	....	.....	213	8.67	283	7.56	251	7.68

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of August 27–September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In Dollars Per 100 Pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	12.45	12.41	10.69	12.68	12.25	12.25	10.52	12.34	.....	.....	11.88	11.67	10.26	12.12	11.90	11.76	10.34	12.09	11.55	11.00	.....
Good	10.86	11.10	9.82	11.54	11.15	11.25	9.87	11.38	7.25	7.38	10.37	10.22	9.20	10.76	10.38	10.35	9.63	11.02	10.00	9.88	.....
Medium	9.10	9.50	8.72	9.86	9.18	9.38	8.50	9.46	5.88	6.12	8.84	8.84	7.75	9.03	8.75	8.75	8.45	9.51	8.25	8.50	7.50
Common	7.38	7.54	7.17	8.02	6.92	7.05	6.48	7.34	4.38	4.50	7.25	7.30	6.22	7.48	7.12	7.12	6.60	7.69	6.50	6.88	6.25
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	12.10	12.16	10.53	12.68	12.00	12.00	10.50	12.45	.....	.....	11.68	11.36	10.16	12.16	11.69	11.52	10.34	12.27	11.55	11.00	.....
Good	10.62	10.86	9.61	11.34	10.90	11.00	9.85	11.45	7.12	7.25	10.01	9.90	8.92	10.49	10.12	10.00	9.48	11.06	10.00	9.88	.....
Medium	8.88	9.32	8.55	9.64	8.92	9.12	8.50	9.33	5.62	5.88	8.51	8.54	7.36	8.41	8.50	8.48	8.20	9.40	8.00	8.25	7.50
Common	6.86	7.06	6.97	7.55	6.35	6.42	5.92	6.65	4.00	4.12	6.62	6.66	5.64	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.22	7.35	5.88	6.12	6.12
Canner and cutter	4.38	4.45	4.12	4.42	3.78	3.80	3.48	3.92	2.38	2.38	4.12	4.12	3.38	3.74	4.12	4.12	3.25	3.90	3.50	3.75	3.25
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.55	10.50	.....	.....	10.52	10.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.97	9.90	.....	.....	9.78	9.72	.....	.....	9.62	9.50	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.34	9.36	[5] 7.02	8.09	8.55	8.35	[5] 7.38	8.60	5.25	5.25	7.85	7.92	[5] 6.58	7.45	8.38	8.32	[5] 6.88	7.60	8.12	8.38	[5] 6.12
Common and medium (all weights)	6.14	6.12			5.80	5.52			3.62	3.52	5.50	5.62			5.75	5.75			5.25	5.50	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.38	7.60	[5] 5.86	6.89	6.35	6.62	[5] 5.00	6.05	4.38	4.38	6.58	6.61	[5] 4.72	5.80	7.00	7.00	[5] 5.40	6.34	6.12	6.38	[5] 5.12
Common and medium	4.46	4.62			4.22	4.48			3.00	3.12	4.32	4.42			4.50	4.50			3.75	3.80	
Canner and cutter	3.04	2.96	3.19	3.77	2.62	2.80	2.88	3.36	1.88	2.08	2.62	2.67	2.69	3.24	2.75	2.75	2.88	3.48	2.50	2.50	2.50
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	6.10	6.16	.....	.....	5.88	5.88	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	6.12	6.12	.....	.....	4.92	4.75	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	4.10	4.16	.....	.....	3.75	3.78	.....	.....	2.50	2.40	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	.....	.....	3.48	3.38	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	10.08	10.78	[6] 11.45	13.09	9.12	9.52	[6] 9.32	10.58	5.88	6.25	8.20	8.20	[6] 8.62	9.43	8.25	8.25	[6] 9.10	9.18	8.18	8.45	[6] 7.50
Medium to choice (190–260 lbs.	9.15	9.95			7.10	7.05			5.50	5.75	7.50	7.58			7.25	7.25			7.00	7.12	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.28	6.75	[7] 6.00	7.19	6.85	6.65	[7] 5.85	6.82	5.12	5.38	6.38	6.38	[7] 5.95	7.01	6.25	6.25	[7] 6.60	6.68	6.25	6.25	[7] 5.15
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	6.58	6.60	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.14	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	4.78	5.12	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	2.75	2.90	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	3.70	3.88	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[8]	7.24	7.47	6.75	7.66	6.50	6.50	6.44	7.04	4.50	4.40	7.25	7.22	6.86	7.72	7.50	7.42	6.92	7.86	6.25	6.38	6.00
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.38	6.50	6.08	6.49	6.00	6.00	5.38	5.88	4.50	4.40	6.50	6.50	6.11	6.14	6.25	6.25	6.30	6.51	5.62	5.75	5.38
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	4.12	4.12	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	2.62	2.52	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	.....	.....	3.25	3.38	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.17	4.12	4.00	3.90	4.55	3.25	3.25	4.38	4.38	4.25	4.68	4.62	4.55	4.30	4.84	3.38	3.38	3.82
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.38	4.28	6.12	6.12	6.19	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.56	6.42	5.25	5.38	.....
Hogs.																					
Top (highest price, not average)	9.70	9.25	9.90	16.25	9.80	9.55	9.90	16.70	9.35	8.70	9.25	8.65	9.25	15.75	9.10	8.80	9.30	15.35	9.15	8.50	9.50
Bulk of sales	8.44	8.10	8.14	10.52	9.38	8.99	9.56	11.68	8.70	8.39	8.61	8.13	8.68	10.86	8.16	7.62	7.96	9.97	7.81	7.33	7.81
Heavyweight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	8.65	8.32	8.51	10.78	8.75	8.46	9.18	11.08	8.72	8.38	8.62	8.20	8.35	10.50	8.45	7.96	8.22	10.22	8.21	7.71	8.25
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	9.08	8.70	9.27	11.42	9.22	8.85	9.48	11.63	8.87	8.48	8.82	8.33	8.56	10.88	8.63	8.09	8.60	10.69	8.42	7.90	8.54
Lightweight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	8.70	8.31	9.60	11.59	9.15	8.80	9.58	11.74	8.55	8.18	8.66	8.22	8.55	10.93	8.49	7.86	8.98	10.88	8.69	8.25	9.15
Light lights (130–160 lbs.)	8.58	8.18	9.20	11.22	8.90	8.34	9.27	11.43	7.24	6.98	8.44	7.91	8.38	[11] 8.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.63	8.04	9.63
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	7.51	6.97	6.95	9.52	7.36	6.62	6.93	9.12	6.08	5.83	6.98	6.49	7.09	9.15	7.63	7.13	7.09	9.45	7.33	6.83	6.79
Rough	7.12	6.55	6.41	9.08	7.09	6.38	6.64	8.73	5.12	5.00	6.59	6.15	6.75	8.55	7.27	6.77	6.74	9.03	6.83	6.40	6.42
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	8.17	7.81	7.92	10.27	8.19	7.58	8.48	10.31	5.52	5.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.40	6.45	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.65	6.17	7.77	9.76	.....	.....	6.96	6.19	8.30	10.02	6.00	5.54	7.67	9.52	6.33	5.49	8.56
Sheep and Lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down), medium-prime	12.38	12.68	12.52	11.12	11.72	11.98	11.38	10.10	11.88	11.50	12.18	12.32	12.09	10.35	12.34	12.38	12.32	10.69	11.72	11.92	11.60
All weights, cull and common	9.80	10.12	10.22	8.47	8.80	8.90	7.78	7.08	9.25	9.12	9.38	9.35	8.88	7.29	9.75	9.75	10.00	8.17	9.10	9.40	8.78
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	10.00	10.38	10.00	8.48	9.18	9.40	8.70	[11] 6.84	9.50	8.88	9.42	9.50	9.50	7.58	9.72	9.62	9.12	7.41	9.48	9.50	9.15
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.60	7.62	7.62	6.55	6.88	6.72	6.75	[11] 5.44	7.26	6.55	7.05	7.25	7.30	6.07	7.20	7.02	7.00	6.13	6.88	6.88	6.28
Ewes, common-choice[4]	6.45	6.50	.....	.....	6.00	5.30	.....	.....	5.35	4.98	5.78	6.00	.....	.....	5.82	5.82	.....	.....	5.50	5.62	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.82	2.75	.....	.....	2.50	2.38	.....	.....	2.70	2.65	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	2.60	2.52	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs medium-choice	12.50	12.74	12.24	10.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.03	11.95	11.28	9.66	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of live stock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.

[2] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.

[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 30–Sept. 4, 1920, Aug. 29–Sept. 3, 1921, and Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.

[4] No comparable grade in former classification.

[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.

[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.

[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.

[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750–1,000 pounds in former classification.

[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.

[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice, and common and medium, in former classification.

[11] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Meat Trade Closed Dull in East.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The course of wholesale meat trade differed rather widely between eastern and middle-western markets during the week ended August 31. In the East trade was generally rather slow, whereas at Chicago there was a rather brisk inquiry for practically all classes and grades. In general, prices of beef and pork were strong to higher, whereas veal averaged about steady and lamb was rather sharply lower. With the exception of New York and Chicago supplies of mutton were too limited to warrant quotations. At New York prices averaged about steady, whereas at Chicago the market was $1 to $2 higher. The approaching Labor Day holiday seemed to have an opposite effect in the two sections of the country. At Chicago it had a stimulating effect on wholesale trade, and the market developed greater strength toward the end of the week. In the East general trade turned dull after mid-week, and toward the close many wholesalers reduced prices in an effort to clean up stocks.

Beef.—Supplies of beef were adequate at all points and in most instances consisted largely of medium and common grades. Chicago, however, had a fair supply of the better grades on sale. Trade was rather quiet at eastern points, but with the exception of Philadelphia the price trend was upward. Good and choice steer beef was generally 50¢ higher for the week, with medium and common grades ranging from firm to $3 higher, Boston showing the greatest advance. Philadelphia reported common steer beef $1 to $2 lower. Cow beef was $1 to $3 higher at Boston, 50¢ higher at Chicago, and practically unchanged at New York and Philadelphia. Kosher beef trade was fairly brisk at Chicago, but none too active at eastern markets. At the latter there was a marked tendency toward widening the price spread by reducing values of the lower grades.

Veal.—Supplies of veal were adequate but not excessive. Demand was moderate and prices nearly steady. At New York the spread in values was widened by a decline of $1 to $3 on heavy veal. In general the demand for that class of meat was draggy though Boston reported an advance of 50¢ to $1.50 on medium and common grades. This, however, merely constituted a partial recovery from the extreme declines that had occurred previously at that market.

Lamb.—Supplies of lamb at most markets were only moderate, though New York reported a rather marked increase in local slaughter and rather heavy imports from Canada. Trade was rather quiet and, with the exception of Chicago, prices turned sharply downward. Declines at eastern markets ranged generally from $3 to $4 per 100 lbs., the better grades in some instances declining more than the lower grades. Chicago held practically steady under light receipts and a fair demand.

Mutton.—Supplies of mutton were rather light at all points and at Chicago this condition, coupled with a fair demand, advanced prices $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. At eastern markets, however, demand was generally even lighter than the supply and the tone was distinctly weak. New York reported prices generally $1 to $2 lower.

Pork.—Supplies were light at all points. This, together with a moderate demand which, at certain markets, became brisk toward the end of the week, was responsible for a sharp upward trend in prices. As has been the case for some time past light loins very largely monopolized the demand and naturally showed the greatest advance. Prices ranged from $2 to $4 higher for the week, Chicago showing most strength. Shoulder cuts were in moderate demand at advances ranging from 50¢ to $2 per 100 lbs.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of August 27–September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In Dollars Per 100 Pounds.]

Commodity.	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	24.25	24.25	24.75	31.17
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	21.50	21.50	22.50	28.67
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	12.75	13.00	15.38	17.71
Bacon No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	31.50	30.25	35.00	39.75
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	25.25	24.25	27.50	29.92
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.12	12.88	15.88	17.88
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	10.88	11.38	13.50	14.25
Pure lard, tierces	13.50	13.00	13.12	15.87
Compound lard, tierces	13.12	12.85	12.50	13.75

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 30–Sept. 4, 1920; Aug. 29–Sept. 3, 1921; and Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of August 27–September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.90	18.50	16.25	20.42	20.40	20.00	17.45	20.72
Good	17.60	17.50	15.35	18.95	18.60	18.35	16.50	18.47
Medium	15.70	15.50	14.00	15.82	15.30	14.50	13.00	15.27
Common	13.30	13.00	10.00	11.90	10.60	10.10	9.25	11.75
Cow—								
Good	13.50	13.50	11.50	13.42	13.50	13.38	11.75	[2] 10.62
Medium	12.40	12.00	10.05	12.02	10.80	11.00	9.50	11.40
Common	8.70	8.50	8.25	9.92	8.50	8.40	8.50	[2] 8.00
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Common	8.15	8.20	6.35	8.33	7.85	7.75	7.00	8.81
Veal:								
Choice	20.50	20.50	19.30	21.53	22.80	21.90	20.10	24.28
Good	18.50	18.50	17.10	19.03	19.30	19.00	16.30	20.70
Medium	15.00	15.00	14.10	15.73	13.50	13.60	13.50	17.33
Common	10.00	10.40	11.00	12.42	10.40	9.20	12.50	14.77
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	18.50	18.00	17.00	[2] 19.75	19.50	19.50	17.75	[2] 21.88
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	27.50	24.30	25.50	31.13	26.20	23.50	25.20	30.10
10–12 lbs. average	25.00	22.20	23.00	28.60	24.90	21.80	22.30	27.77
12–14 lbs. average	20.90	18.40	19.60	24.97	21.20	17.90	19.30	24.77
14–16 lbs. average	17.30	15.70	17.50	21.97	18.70	15.60	16.80	21.20
16 lbs. and over	14.80	13.70	15.20	[2] 15.80	17.00	13.75	14.50	[2] 15.25
Shoulders:								
Skinned	11.65	10.65	13.90	16.97	13.00	11.00	15.70	17.90
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	10.15	9.75	12.25	15.47	11.00	10.50	13.67	[3] 17.58
6–8 lbs. average	9.65	9.25	11.25	14.55	9.50	9.50	13.58	15.75
Butts:								
Boston style	14.40	12.55	16.95	21.38	13.80	12.80	17.70	20.57
Spare ribs	8.10	7.35	8.10	[2] 8.25	9.50	9.50	10.50	[2] 9.25
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	28.50	28.80	26.50	25.57	30.00	31.50	27.20	26.00
Good	26.50	26.50	24.50	23.20	28.80	29.50	23.90	23.33
Medium	24.50	24.50	22.00	20.77	26.40	27.20	22.90	21.30
Common	21.30	21.00	16.50	16.93	23.20	24.50	18.00	17.33
Mutton:								
Good	21.10	18.30	14.50	13.25	21.20	20.10	14.65	14.27
Medium	18.20	15.80	11.00	10.90	17.20	16.40	12.50	12.33
Common	13.30	11.50	7.00	8.07	14.50	14.30	9.50	9.02

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 30–Sept. 4, 1920; Aug. 29–Sept. 3, 1921; and Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average; does not include 1921, when prices were lowest.

Apparent per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat, July, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*
July, 1923	417	3.8	592	5.3	35	0.3	1,045	9.4
June, 1923	424	3.8	583	5.2	34	.3	1,041	9.4
Increase or decrease	7	(2)	+9	+.1	+1	(2)	+4	(2)
Per cent [1]	−1.7	.....	+1.7	.....	+2.4	.....	+.4	.....
July, 1923	417	3.8	592	5.3	35	.3	1,045	9.4
July, 1922	413	3.8	471	4.3	35	.3	918	8.4
Increase or decrease	+4	(2)	+121	+1.0	(2)	(2)	+127	+1.0
Per cent [1]	+1.8	.....	+25.9	.....	+2.4	.....	+13.8	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.
[2] Difference slight—disregarded.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week August 25-31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	7,972	100.6	.....	.....	30,217	89.4
Denver	5,806	79.3	4,012	.....	4,070	53.9
East St. Louis	5,498	109.8	.....	.....	2,112	161.1
Fort Worth	2,214	54.1	522	147.4	2,816	215.1
Indianapolis	1,238	171.7	74	12.9	271	117.8
Kansas City	53,994	227.3	10,471	.....	14,707	104.9
Oklahoma City	1,965	82.2	1,079	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	18,429	125.9	.....	.....	35,444	68.4
St. Joseph	4,757	126.0	156	.....	1,826	44.7
St. Paul	11,450	101.3	519	41.6	940	31.1
Sioux City	8,910	132.4	21	7.3	321	9.3
Wichita	4,706	381.0	275	170.8	1,226	.....
Total	126,939	151.5	17,129	392.8	93,950	81.3
State destination:						
Arkansas	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	58	.....	368	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1,676	212.7	3,644	.....	1,371	59.1
Illinois	18,240	150.7	3,669	471.6	19,566	117.9
Indiana	8,271	387.0	236	55.8	11,756	151.3
Iowa	35,885	155.4	4,761	366.8	19,919	64.9
Kansas	10,157	170.6	285	.....	2,249	73.8
Kentucky	1,277	375.6	.....	.....	1,477	74.8
Maryland	140	51.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	650	112.4	.....	.....	6,865	105.4
Minnesota	801	80.8	397	113.1	462	27.1
Missouri	17,409	180.6	1,512	421.2	12,455	83.9
Nebraska	20,807	154.0	1,776	.....	12,570	65.1
New Jersey	25	32.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	202	129.5	.....	.....	309	20.5
Ohio	5,584	161.3	.....	.....	4,070	80.3
Oklahoma	774	39.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2,392	66.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	660	81.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	894	33.0	481	.....	120	18.0
Virginia	26	25.0	.....	.....	211	86.5
Wisconsin	255	61.9	.....	.....	559	57.0
Wyoming	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	126,939	151.5	17,129	392.8	93,950	81.3

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Aug. 31, 1923	636,216	79,852	405,784
Same period one year ago	638,606	40,819	441,023
Same period two years ago	409,626	27,279	432,664
Same period three years ago	412,588	30,228	816,892
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	130.6	243.6	72.0

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week August 27-September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Week Aug. 28-Sept. 2, 1922.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Week Aug. 28-Sept. 2, 1922.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Week Aug. 28-Sept. 2, 1922.	Week Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1923.	Week Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Week Aug. 28-Sept. 2, 1922.
1,091 lbs. up	574	350	1,223	10.5	10.8	27.5	1,074	1,042	1,138	$8.10	$7.40	$6.55
901-1,000 lbs.	888	540	1,106	16.2	16.6	24.9	947	945	948	7.09	7.27	6.28
801-900 lbs.	1,109	771	861	20.3	23.8	19.4	853	842	846	6.71	6.48	6.41
701-800 lbs.	1,200	674	439	21.9	20.8	9.9	767	749	746	6.26	6.44	6.48
700 lbs. down	1,702	909	812	31.1	28.0	18.3	599	575	586	5.68	5.53	5.94
Total	5,473	3,244	4,441	100.0	100.0	100.0	794	787	894	6.64	6.57	6.37

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week August 27-September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Aug. 27-Sep. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 28-Sep. 2, 1922.	Aug. 27-Sep. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 28-Sep. 2, 1922.	Aug. 27-Sep. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20-27, 1923.	Aug. 28-Sep. 2, 1922.	Aug. 27-Sep. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20-25, 1923.	Aug. 28-Sep. 2, 1922.
Choice and prime	6,066	7,731	7,139	20.7	24.0	30.2	1,188	1,201	1,155	$12.23	$12.21	$10.65
Good	13,390	13,102	9,339	45.7	40.7	39.5	1,017	1,014	1,032	10.64	10.88	9.67
Medium	7,564	9,260	4,763	25.9	28.8	20.1	956	950	1,002	9.06	9.57	8.62
Common	2,263	2,108	2,418	7.7	6.5	10.2	911	952	1,012	7.00	7.55	7.22
Total	29,283	32,201	23,659	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,029	1,036	1,061	10.40	10.71	9.56

Estimated Yield and Production of Animal By-products from Slaughter Under Federal Inspection.

July, 1923, with Comparisons.

Class.	Average wt. per animal.		Per cent of live weight.		Production.				
	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	July, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	July, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	July average 1921-22.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.	Per cent July, 1923, is of average.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*P. ct.*
Edible beef fat [1]	37.12	35.64	3.85	3.78	336,039	26,176	27,634	25,835	98.70
Edible beef offal	27.41	26.34	2.84	2.80	247,548	17,819	20,271	19,094	107.21
Hides	64.94	63.42	6.73	6.73	586,094	41,782	45,632	45,973	110.03
Edible calf fat [1]	1.17	0.88	0.68	0.50	4,975	414	366	333	80.43
Edible calf offal	6.38	5.39	3.73	3.05	27,577	1,920	2,099	2,040	106.25
Lard [2]	37.29	39.63	16.44	17.08	1,812,611	115,787	119,144	157,864	136.34
Edible hog offal	4.93	4.77	2.17	2.06	239,547	14,656	15,801	19,001	129.65
Pork trimmings	10.15	10.63	4.47	4.58	494,267	28,317	30,205	42,344	149.54
Inedible grease [2]	3.09	3.32	1.36	1.43	149,673	9,234	10,120	13,225	143.22
Sheep edible fat [1]	2.39	1.68	2.94	2.23	26,887	1,716	1,735	1,616	94.17
Sheep edible offal	1.92	1.65	2.36	2.19	19,555	1,514	1,649	1,587	104.82

[1] Unrendered. [2] Rendered.

Distribution of Receipts at National Stock Yards.

Live-stock markets, like cities, grow along certain lines peculiar to their location and the character of the territory tributary to them, and in the course of time develop particular features which distinguish each market from all others.

The Chicago market is noted for the huge volume of business, the largest in the world; Kansas City takes pride in the volume of its stocker and feeder cattle trade, while Omaha looms large on the agricultural horizon as one of the leaders in handling sheep.

The outstanding feature of National Stock Yards is the distribution of its receipts. Situated as it is in almost the center of an agricultural empire, and with rail facilities radiating in every direction, its location appeals to buyers, who gather here from many and far distant points.

To illustrate the large shipping demand in evidence at the National Stockyards, consider the month of July, 1923. With cattle receipts at 101,148, shipments amounted to 65,331, or 64.58% of the total receipts. There were 37,821 calves received that month and of these 16,173, or 42.76% were shipped elsewhere. Hogs arrived to the extent of 337,862, while the shipments figured 207,353 or 61.37%. Out of 79,209 sheep marketed during July, a total of 23,351 or 29.48% were shipped. Total receipts of all classes amounted to 556,040 and shipments to 312,208, a percentage of 56.14 shipped to farms, feed lots and slaughtering concerns located elsewhere.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Sept. 1 amounted to 3,746 bales, weighing 994,208 lbs., valued at $235,002. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 2,163 bales, weighing 727,869 lbs., valued at $307,693.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Unsettled—Trend of Prices Uncertain.

The tone of the butter market during the week ending September 1 was irregular and uncertain. The week opened during a reaction to a firmer position and small general advances took place but almost immediately the market again lost a part of its strength. The tone was irregular in that the individual markets apparently acted independently and in that some scores on each of the markets were firm while others at the same time were weak. Toward the close of the week the eastern markets apparently led by New York continued easy and unsettled but at Chicago top scores remained firm. The market for medium grades and cars of centralized at Chicago, however, was also easy and very unsettled. Reviewing the markets as a group, dealers found it easiest to move top and bottom scores and hardest to move the medium scores. Some accumulations of the latter took place.

So far as the existing conditions of supply and demand were concerned there apparently was not real cause for weakness and for that matter hardly any cause for even an unsettled condition. There was no notable accumulation of trading stocks and receipts for the week were approximately the same as the week before. For a week ending Thursday the net into-storage movement at the four markets amounted to 151,537 pounds while last year there was a net decrease of 136,537 pounds. But when the remaining shortage of approximately 13,000,000 pounds is considered this is hardly an alarming feature. Furthermore, production reports for the week ending August 25 still indicate a decrease compared with the week before.

It was the production outlook, however, that was practically the sole cause for the unsettled condition which prevailed generally. Records show that during the latter part ef the summer last year a severe dought struck the production sections and that because of this there was a sharp decrease in the make and in the receipts of the four markets. It is also shown that withdrawals from storage were quite heavy during early fall. September 1 this year found the holdings of the four markets about the same as August 1, and this was a factor of strength, for there was an increase in the holdings of the four markets during August of last year of over six million pounds. But the production outlook this year is much different. Instead of a general drought there has been cool weather, plenty of rain, and good pastures. Reports from nearly all sections anticipate a heavier fall make of butter. Not only is the cooler weather conducive to heavier production, but it discourages the consumption of ice cream and promotes better quality. Part of the milk previously used for ice cream always finds its way to the creamery. It is considered certain that there will be an increase in the make compared with last year, and some expect an actual increase from week to week. While this increase has not yet manifested itself in the production and receipts reports, it has had the effect of placing operations on the markets on a more conservative basis.

The import situation exerted little influence on the markets during the week under review. Arrivals at New York amounted to 2,057 casks of Danish, 200 boxes of Irish, and 200 casks of Holland, but late offerings of Danish at 38–38½¢ were too high for further purchases, and practically all old purchases were delivered. Another car of Canadian, together with one which came in the previous week, found ready sale. Further shipments of Canadian were expected. The report of a purchase of 500 boxes of French butter to be shipped from England added a new name to the list of importing countries, but while negotiations on further shipments are pending it is not expected that large quantities will come from there.

Cheese Markets Easy and Unsettled.

Conditions on the distributing markets during the week ending September first were very much the same as the preceding week. With Wisconsin primary markets remaining unchanged except for fractional advances on the smaller styles of cheese, buying interest at prevailing price levels was confined to purchases to guard against current requirements. Speculative interest in fresh-made goods except on Young Americas was again lacking mainly because in the opinion of the majority of operators prices were considered at a high level and the market appeared to be strained. No genuine confidence characteristic of a healthy condition was shown on western-made goods at Chicago and New York. However, at Philadelphia and Boston supplies were limited and consumptive demand sufficient to clear stocks more closely and in consequence the feeling for the moment was somewhat firmer than at other points. At eastern distributing markets the conditions existing in New York State producing sections were reflected on New York cheese because of unsatisfactory quality due to the hot weather.

With this general lack of confidence and lack of speculative interest there was the usual disposition to push sales and reduce trading stocks to a minimum. Thereafter asking prices were somewhat more flexible and in most cases very close to country board prices. Concessions to a point at which only a small margin of profit could be realized were not uncommon. Buyers who were actually in need of cheese took advantage of this fact and replenished their supplies for current needs. Sellers preferred in filling orders to draw on their supply of storage stocks which at current prices could be turned over to some advantage, rather than to purchase new-made cheese at country points.

Judging from the size of shipments received at distributing points, production shows no decrease as compared with preceding weeks and with sufficient rain to keep pastures in good shape little or no change in production is expected in the immediate future.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	45	43¾	46	45	45¾
Tuesday	45	43¾	46	45	46½
Wednesday	45	44½	45½	45	46¾
Thursday	45	44½	46	45	47¾
Friday	45	44¾	45½	45	47½
Saturday	45	45	45½	45	47½
Average:					
Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923	45	44.38	45.75	45	46.96
Aug. 20–25, 1923	44.51	43.58	45.58	44.58	45.29
Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922	37.92	36.00	38.58	37.75	40.17

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	25–26½	23½–24	26 –26½	25¾	24½
Tuesday	25–26½	23½–24	26 –27	25¾	24½
Wednesday	25–26½	23½–24	26½–27	25¾	24½
Thursday	25–26½	23½–24	26½–27	26½	24¼
Friday	25–26½	23½–24	26½–27	26½	24¼
Saturday	25–26½	23¼–24	26½–27	26½	.....
Average:					
Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923	25.75	23.71	26.63	26.08	24.15
Aug. 20–25, 1923	25.58	23.67	25.83	25.50	24.08
Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922	20.63	19.79	21.83	20.17	19.12

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	43¾	Friday	43
Tuesday	43	Saturday	43
Wednesday	43		
Thursday	43	Average	43.13

Exports of Powdered Milk from the United States During July, 1923.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
Germany	16,539	Colombia	1,578
Italy	11,644	Venezuela	4,843
United Kingdom	6,000	Asia:	
North America:		China	1,690
Bermuda	453	Hongkong	5,000
Canada	7,242	Japan	138,516
British Honduras	813	Philippine Islands	990
Honduras	1,221	Other countries	10,919
Panama	1,855	Total exports:	
Mexico	15,149	July, 1923	235,701
Cuba	10,449	July, 1922	383,808
Jamaica	800	Jan.–July (inc.), 1923	1,574,095
		Jan.–July (inc.), 1922	4,993,890

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20–25, 1923.	Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	13,552,674	13,121,062	11,959,859
Receipts since January 1	481,068,125	467,515,451	475,422,946
Put into cold storage	1,937,927	2,144,123	1,772,725
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,249,556	2,229,456	2,345,457
Change during week	−311,629	−85,333	−572,732
Total holdings	52,254,863	52,566,492	64,533,476
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,614,563	4,934,484	3,940,859
Receipts since January 1	150,219,998	145,605,435	135,325,924
Put into cold storage	1,322,157	1,954,285	1,368,952
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,540,325	2,372,480	1,318,080
Change during week	−218,168	−418,195	+50,892
Total holdings	23,675,865	23,894,033	20,546,822
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,462,290	4,470,044	3,572,794
Receipts since January 1	162,416,450	157,954,160	124,528,285
Put into cold storage	1,960,378	1,663,161	1,241,863
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,047,347	2,325,323	1,963,803
Change during week	−1,086,969	−662,162	−721,940
Total holdings	26,253,273	27,340,242	20,423,098
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	281,647	271,539	192,511
Receipts since January 1	13,784,237	13,502,590	13,604,554
Put into cold storage	37,979	30,252	18,886
Withdrawn from cold storage	108,838	76,440	177,468
Change during week	−70,859	−46,188	−158,582
Total holdings	4,409,111	4,479,970	4,689,025

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks:[1]	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Aug. 1, 1922	117,995	1,108,891	183,239	7,195,409
Aug. 1, 1923	113,119	1,272,336	39,569	5,156,639
Unsold stocks:[2]				
Aug. 1, 1922	117,995	471,516	45,533	2,115,428
Aug. 1, 1923	113,119	577,336	30,317	2,582,611

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During July, 1923.

(Cents per pound.)

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]
New England	.....	44	11 –16	12–16
Middle Atlantic	.....	44	10 –16	10–16
South Atlantic	.....	44	12 –16	13–16
East North Central	.....	44	12 –16	12–16
West North Central	.....	44	12 –16	12–16
South Central	.....	44	13 –16	13–16
Northwestern	.....	48	9½–17	11–17
Southwestern	.....	48	11 –17½	12–17½

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-pound cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole-milk powder 33 cts.–68 cts. per one-pound can for case goods, and 26 cts.–34 cts. per pound for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 11 cts.–13 cts. per pound for case goods, and 3½ cts.–12 cts. per pound for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed-milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 15 cts. per pound, F. A. S. Atlantic seaboard.

Fruits and Vegetables

Sharp Decline in Potato Prices.

Markets are increasingly well supplied as the height of the fruit and vegetable season draws near and home-grown produce becomes a more prominent feature. The list of shipping sections is long at this season, including some of the early, intermediate, and late producing districts. Shipments of peaches and grapes were heavy. Markets are very liberally supplied and prices in most lines have tended downward for several weeks past. The feature of the week (ending Sept. 4) was a rather severe drop in potato prices.

The potato market declined sharply under heavy and increasing supplies. Prices were uniformly lower than for the preceding week, with losses of 10 to 50¢ per 100 pounds. The average still is higher than last season by about one-half at shipping points and is nearly double in some city markets. New Jersey Cobblers continue the chief source of supply in eastern markets, with prices better sustained than for other eastern varieties. The range is $2.50–$3 per 100 pounds sacked, compared with $2.95–$3.35 last week. The shipping point price was $2.15–$2.35, compared with $2.65 a week ago. New Jersey Giants were 50 to 80¢ lower in city markets and the decline at shipping points was nearly as great. Minnesota Early Ohios sold 35¢ lower at Chicago, ranging from $1.35 to $1.50 per 100 pounds, sacked. The shipping point price made similar declines, closing at $1.35–$1.55, as compared with $1.65–$1.80 the week before. Utah, Idaho, and Nebraska Cobblers supplied Kansas City at $1.80–$2.10, a decline of 25–50¢. A disastrous cloudburst in Utah the last of August temporarily suspended harvest there. Early Ohios in that district are nearly cleaned up. The quality has been poor as the result of second growth, scab, and various diseases.

Potato shipments in general showed a continued increase and were about 100 cars heavier than for the week previous. The total for the season to date is about 15,000 cars less than for the same date last season. The movement from Maine and Minnesota is increasing and from New Jersey falling off, but the shipments are not a full indication of the available supply, as considerable stock is reported being held back at shipping points because of the dull and weak condition of the consuming markets. Many shipments from the West are rolling unsold because of unsatisfactory prices offered in producing sections.

Onion prices show in general an upward tendency under moderate supplies and the reports of unfavorable conditions in some shipping sections. The condition of the late onion crop as reported for August 15 shows a decrease of more than 1,000,000 bushels, compared with August 1. Decreases are rather general in the heavy-producing States, including Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York. Arrivals continue moderate in most city markets. Connecticut Valley Yellow stock rules at $3.50 per 100 pounds at shipping points and sold firm in western markets at generally $3.50–$3.75, but touched extremes of $4 in Pittsburgh and $3.25 in Baltimore. Red stock sold in middle western markets at $2.50–$2.75. Washington yellow onions advanced about 50¢, selling generally at $2.75–$3.25. Spanish Valencias ranged from $1.00–$1.35 per crate in the East and $1.50–$1.75 in middle western markets.

Shipments of grapes are still mainly from California, but are increasing from Michigan and the Middle Western States and are beginning from New York. Michigan Champions are quoted at 25¢ per four-quart basket at shipping points. The Champion is an early variety of ordinary quality and soon superseded by the Concord, which is the leading western market kind and sells at least $5 per ton higher, while a variety of excellent quality like the Delaware sells at least $20 above the Champion. Michigan shippers are receiving 5¢–6¢ per basket more than prices quoted a year ago. The prices in producing sections of Central California apply to several varieties of juice, table and raisin grapes, ranging from $45–$125 per ton. The Thompson Seedless at 80¢ per 12-quart crate compares closely in price with Michigan Champions at 25¢ per 4-quart basket. The ton price of Champions at $62.50 is rather below the average of the California ton price. California Malagas in consuming markets averaged at auction sales $1.35 per crate at Chicago and Pittsburgh, $1.20 in Minneapolis, $1.23 in Cincinnati, $1.50 in Detroit, $1.75 in New York, and $1.94 in Boston, compared with an average of $1.05 at shipping points. Michigan Champions sold at 32¢ per 4-quart basket in Chicago and Milwaukee, 35¢ in Detroit, and 42¢ in Pittsburgh. The price trend for the week was downward in consuming markets, but steady at shipping points.

Apples.—Most city markets are heavily supplied, including arrivals of home-grown stock. Prices held about steady in the East, but there were declines of 25¢ in Chicago and several midwestern markets. New York Oldenburgs sold at $1–$1.25 per bushel in the East, and Michigan Oldenburgs at 75¢–$1.50 in midwestern cities.

Pear shipments continued heavy from Pacific coast sections, but consuming markets held fairly steady without definite trend in prices. The pear situation in the Northwest was saved by rushing some of the fruit into cold storage, thus stringing along the market season until prices recovered. Northwestern Bartlett ranged around $3 per box and Michigan stock $2.25–$3.25 per bushel in city markets.

Peach shipments were heavy from Colorado, Washington, and New Jersey. New York City received 245 cars. Eastern Elbertas declined nearly $1 in New York, closing at $1–$1.75 per bushel basket. Values held better in Pittsburgh and midwestern markets, with a general range for eastern and middle western Elbertas of $3–$3.25.

Lettuce supplies were lighter, with shipments from New York State falling off rapidly. New York Big Boston lettuce sold about steady in most eastern markets, ranging 75¢–$1.50 per crate. Western Iceberg showed a weaker tendency, with the general range $2–$4 per crate. *Sweet potatoes* are moving at an average rate of about 90 cars daily, with Virginia furnishing over 80% of the total supply. City wholesale market prices of sweet potatoes from North Carolina and Virginia were generally steady, around $4.50–$6.50 per barrel. Bushel hampers of Tennessee and Missouri Nancy Halls brought $2–$2.25 in St. Louis and Kansas City. As the Virginia *cabbage* movement decreases, Colorado is rapidly taking the lead. Shipments from that State this week were about 597 cars Virginia Danish cabbage ranged steady at $2–$2.75 per barrel crate in eastern cities, and midwestern stock tended lower in Cincinnati and Kansas City, at $30–$55 bulk per ton. Michigan and New York *celery* shipments declined, and supplies were generally light. New York celery sold at steady ranges of $2–$4 per crate, and Michigan highball crates declined to 75¢–$1.50. Colorado stock brought $6–$6.50 per crate in Kansas City.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week August 26–September 1 and Season to September 1, with Comparisons.

Product.	Aug. 26–Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 19–25, 1923.	Aug. 27–Sept. 2, 1922.	Total this season to Sept. 1.	Total last season to Sept. 2.	Total last season.
Apples	1,141	865	1,482	7,170	8,900	112,182
Cabbage	433	407	452	14,782	18,932	40,950
Cantaloupes	789	973	1,435	21,420	26,597	30,126
Celery	83	91	119	6,930	5,426	14,782
Grapes	2,600	1,377	2,480	6,217	5,927	59,886
Lettuce	510	604	338	23,261	18,870	22,031
Onions	535	598	873	7,826	10,915	29,783
Peaches	3,622	1,758	2,810	22,655	24,199	38,291
Pears	1,090	1,213	2,301	8,691	8,495	20,318
Plums and prunes	682	638	.....	3,650	.....	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	642	511	621	1,891	2,579	21,574
White	4,079	3,983	4,151	51,872	67,305	252,980
Tomatoes	507	265	1,248	16,154	20,941	26,499
Vegetables, mixed	528	547	433	16,290	13,490	19,676
Watermelons	1,263	1,461	981	28,792	45,571	47,066
Total	18,504	15,291	19,724	237,601	278,147	741,165

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Sept. 3, 1923, with comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Sept. 3, 1923.	Aug. 27, 1923.	Sept. 4, 1922.
Potatoes..	Early Ohios:				
	Kearney, Nebr....	100-lbs. sacked	$1.45–1.50	$1.75	[1] $0.70
	Minneapolis points	.....do.....	[2] 1.35–1.55	[2] 1.70–1.75	.90
	Irish Cobblers:				
	New Jersey points.	.....do.....	2.15–2.35	2.65	1.05–1.15
	Grand Junction, Colo.	.....do.....	1.30	1.40	.....
	Rurals:				
	Caldwell, Idaho...	.....do.....	.95–1.00	1.30	.....
Onions....	Mass.-Conn. Valley points.	.....do.....	[3] 3.50	[3] 3.50	.....
Apples....	Jonathans:				
	Spokane, Wash...	Boxes.....	1.35–1.40	1.40–1.50	.....
	Oldenburgs:				
	Benton Harbor, Mich.	Bushel baskets	1.00	.....	.....

[1] Grade No. 2 Early Ohios.
[2] Screened Early Ohios.
[3] Shippers asking.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week Aug. 28–Sept. 3, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for Sept. 3, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on New Jersey Irish Cobblers—sacked per 100 pounds).

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Aug. 28–Sept. 3, 1923.	Aug. 21–27, 1923.	Aug. 29–Sept. 4, 1922.	Jan. 1–Sept. 3, 1923.	Jan. 1–Sept. 4, 1922.	Sept. 3, 1923.	Aug. 27, 1923.	Sept. 4, 1922.
New York	199	281	181	15,299	14,723	$2.50	$2.90–2.95	.....
Boston	105	201	74	7,200	6,349	3.00	3.35–3.50	$1.50–1.60
Philadelphia	95	150	62	5,608	5,513	2.50–2.55	2.85–3.00	1.35–1.40
Baltimore	43	65	....	1,442	[1] 1,390	2.85–3.00	3.00–3.15	.....
Pittsburgh	141	238	203	5,446	5,780	2.85–3.00	3.10–3.15	1.40–1.50
Cincinnati	7	....	36	2,055	2,255	.....	.....	1.85
Chicago	423	392	470	14,186	11,662	[2] 1.35–1.50	[2] 2.00–2.15	[2] 1.60–1.65
St. Louis	14	31	141	2,964	3,716	.....	[2] 2.10	.....
Kansas City	94	132	204	7,484	5,577	[3] 2.10	[3] 2.30–2.35	[3] 1.30

PEACHES (Prices quoted on Eastern and Michigan Elbertas, 6's and bushel baskets).

New York	245	236	160	3,783	4,702	.....	$3.00–3.50	$2.00–2.50
Boston	49	69	58	770	959	$2.75	2.50–4.00	2.50–3.00
Philadelphia	....	3	....	651	777	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore	16	22	....	418	[1] 388	2.25–2.50	2.50	.....
Pittsburgh	44	42	36	839	894	2.50–3.00	2.75–3.25	1.75–2.00
Cincinnati	19	62	24	455	444	2.50–2.75	3.00–3.35	1.75–2.00
Chicago	80	88	170	1,160	2,035	[4] 3.00–3.50	[4] 3.75–4.25	.....
St. Louis	32	26	22	622	871	[4] 2.75–8.00	[4] 3.50–3.75	.....
Kansas City	30	12	17	319	359	[4] 3.25	[4] 3.50	.....

CANTALOUPES. (Prices quoted on California Turlock Section Salmon Tints, Standards 45s.)

New York	167	257	161	3,533	4,120	$2.75–3.00	$2.50–2.75	$2.25–2.50
Boston	56	65	36	1,123	1,249	2.00–2.75	3.50–4.00	3.00–3.50
Philadelphia	10	29	21	1,031	1,133	2.00–2.50	1.75–2.25	2.75
Baltimore	7	2	....	332	[1] 450	2.50–2.75	2.50	.....
Pittsburgh	66	96	88	1,595	1,918	2.50–2.75	3.00–3.25	2.50
Cincinnati	14	12	21	502	551	2.00–2.25	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75
Chicago	75	86	192	2,449	2,473	.....	2.75–3.00	2.00
St. Louis	7	20	9	473	564	2.75	2.00	[6] 2.50–3.00
Kansas City	....	4	14	476	730	.....	.....	[6] 1.65–2.00

ONIONS. (Prices quoted on Eastern and Midwestern yellow varieties, sacked per 100 pounds.)

New York	117	100	96	384	365	$2.75–3.00	$3.00–3.25	$1.50–1.65
Boston	11	44	23	78	100	3.50–3.62½	3.50–3.75	2.25
Philadelphia	29	50	27	100	128	3.50–3.65	3.50	2.00
Baltimore	7	14	....	25	[1] 12	3.25–3.60	3.25–3.50	.....
Pittsburgh	12	28	17	41	95	3.75–4.00	3.25–3.50	2.00–2.25
Cincinnati	6	2	....	12	.....	3.50	.....	.....
Chicago	52	51	19	131	117	[7] 4.00–4.25	[7] 4.00–4.25	[7] 2.00–2.25
St. Louis	11	8	....	41	.....	[8] 3.00–3.15	[8] 2.75	.....
Kansas City	4	7	....	27	.....	[8] 2.50	[8] 2.50	.....

APPLES. (Prices quoted on Michigan and Illinois Oldenburgs and Wealthys, bushel baskets.)

New York	93	208	204	448	1,287	[9] $4.00–4.50	[9] $3.50–4.50	[9] $2.75–3.00
Boston	3	32	10	86	275	[10] .75–1.50	1.00–1.25	[11] .50–.65
Philadelphia	6	5	9	17	15	.....	.....	[11] .75
Baltimore	7	16	....	24	[1] 34	[12] 1.25–1.40	[12] 1.50–1.75	.....
Pittsburgh	40	45	30	131	693	1.15–1.25	.90–1.00	[11] 1.00
Cincinnati	15	19	8	49	29	1.15–1.25	1.00–1.25	[11] 1.00
Chicago	148	170	184	430	1,320	.75–1.25	.75–1.50	1.00–1.25
St. Louis	20	16	3	38	12	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.75	[11] .85
Kansas City	5	8	5	19	23	[13] 4.00–4.50	[13] 4.50	[13] 3.00–4.00

[1] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[2] Minnesota Early Ohios.
[3] Idaho Irish Cobblers.
[4] Arkansas and Illinois Elbertas.
[5] Colorado and Utah Elbertas.
[6] Colorado Salmon Tints.
[7] California white varieties.
[8] Red varieties.
[9] New York Oldenburgs and Wealthys, barrels.
[10] New York various varieties, bushel baskets.
[11] New York Oldenburgs, bushel baskets.
[12] New Jersey Wealthys, bushel baskets.
[13] Missouri Maiden Blush, barrels.

Lewiston, in Niagara County, was the most important peach-shipping station in western New York last season. Nearly 600 cars came from Lewiston, about 455 cars from Barker, about 445 cars from Burt, 425 cars from Medina, and approximately 380 cars from Hilton.

Michigan Fruit Movement Delayed.

With an exceptionally late cold spring and with a period of unusually cool weather during the latter half of August, the fruit movement from Michigan this season has been retarded, and is much later than during the 1922 season. Shipment of Duchess apples from the Benton Harbor section had been practically completed Aug. 25, and the first cars of Wealthys had been started, while in northern Michigan the Duchess movement was still at its height. A few local shipments of white peaches and an occasional lot of yellow St. Johns had been shipped to Chicago by boat, but with a continuance of the cool weather then prevailing the Elberta movement was not expected from the Benton Harbor section until around Sept. 5. The first car of grapes (Champion) was shipped Saturday Aug. 25; and the movement of this variety was expected to increase rapidly during the last part of August. Shipments of Concords were not expected to start until about Sept. 10.

CLEAN CROP OF APPLES.

The apple production of the State on Aug. 1 was placed at 12,045,000 bushels; a very slight increase over last season's crop. Commercial production, however, was estimated at 2,008,000 barrels as against 1,699,000 barrels produced in 1922. Owing to the better market conditions prevailing this season, as well as to the fact that the crop is exceptionally clean, it is believed that a much greater proportion of the crop will go into commercial channels. Spraying of orchards has been more prevalent than last season, and quality promises to be the best for a number of years. There is practically no scab in the southern-producing sections, and very little in the North, while the crop everywhere has been remarkably free from worms. In contrast with the situation last season, the early kinds, especially Duchess, which last season showed exceptionally heavy production, are this year the lightest producers. The liberal shipments of Duchess apples from Michigan this season are accounted for by the fact that a much larger proportion of the crop was marketable, as well as by the much better marketing conditions prevailing.

Prices to growers, Aug. 25, for Duchess were 75–80¢ per 100 pounds in bulk for A and B grades 2¼ inches, up. Some contracts for orchards of late varieties were being made at around $1 per 100 pounds bulk for A and B grades 2¼ inches, up, with an occasional contract for orchards containing exceptional varietal selections at slightly higher figures. Several orchards have been contracted at $1.75 per barrel for the A grade and $1.25 per barrel for the B grade stock 2¼ inches, up.

The condition of the grape crop was estimated to have been 83% on August 1 as compared with a condition forecast of 93% in 1922. Michigan shipments were 6,020 cars in 1922, and the crop is locally estimated at 5,500–5,800 cars in 1923. While there was a little damage resulted in some sections by the May freeze, the aggregate was not large and the new bearing acreage is expected to increase the total production this year to but slightly less than that of 1922. Vineyards have generally received better care than formerly, spraying has been more general, and most vineyards have been kept remarkably clean, with the result that but little leaf-hopper damage was apparent during the latter part of August, and the crop is reported to be practically free from the usual diseases and insect pests.

First shipments of Champions were made on August 24 this year, while at a corresponding date last season the Champion movement was practically over. The first car of Concords moved last year September 5, which is about a normal date for this crop. The movement of the first car this season will probably not be for a week later than last year. Supplies of juice of the juice factories are reported to be practically exhausted and juice factories are expected to take probably 10% of the crop.

One factory is reported to be making contracts with growers for Concords in bulk at $60 per ton. A few contracts have been made by dealers for Champions. Prices to growers have ranged mostly from $52.50–55 per ton. Carlot prices for future contract sales with receivers have been made on a basis of $62.50 per ton. Interest by outside buyers in the Concord deal has been lacking, while growers are disposed to hold for higher prices than last season, with the result that there had been practically no contracting of Concords up to August 25, in contrast with last season when probably 15% of the crop was contracted at this time.

The pear crop of Michigan suffered more than other fruit crops by the May freeze, being just in blossom at the time. As a result it was estimated on August 1 that there would be only 356,000 bushels, or approximately 45% of last year's production.

The Idaho Potato Situation.

The present early-potato field station is located at Caldwell, Idaho, in the midst of about 340,000 acres of irrigated land known as the Boise-Payette project. This portion of the Boise river valley is about 25 miles in length, extending from a point slightly east of Nampa to Roswell, with an average width of perhaps 8 miles. The water to irrigate this area is supplied by a storage dam on the Boise river at Arrow Rock, about 28 miles east of Boise. This dam, in conjunction with a secondary storage reservoir known as the Deer Flat reservoir, regulates the flow of the Boise river, from which the irrigation canals have their origin. The principal fruit and vegetable crops of the valley are potatoes, lettuce, and prunes, with apples and peaches of secondary importance.

However, to embrace all the producing area, it is necessary not only to include the Boise-Payette project and outlying points in southwestern Idaho but to include also certain portions of eastern Oregon, principally the region around Nyssa, Ontario, and Vale.

As in years past, the greater part of the potato crop consists of the Idaho Rural. However, the Cobbler acreage is somewhat larger this year. It has been estimated that the Cobbler acreage would approximate 15% of the total. There were during the early part of the season a few cars of Triumphs and Ohios shipped.

The yield from fields already dug shows a marked reduction from that of last year. It seemed doubtful, judging from the returns early in the season, whether the yield for the district would average over 100 sacks to the acre. (Locally, the weight of a sack of potatoes ranges from 100–120 pounds, averaging around 110 pounds. All sales are made on a basis of 100 pounds.) The returns from the later fields seem to indicate a slightly better yield than anticipated. With the shipping season about half over, the shipments from southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon total slightly over 1,100 cars, compared with 2,000 cars as the original local estimate. This total to date includes all cars shipped since the first part of July to August 22.

"HOPEFUL WAITING."

Perhaps the market conditions during the first two weeks of the season could best be characterized as a period of "hopeful waiting." During the latter part of July the contract price for future delivery ran as high as $1. But a short time later the cash to growers' market settled to $1–$1.10 with a marked feeling of dullness due to the growers holding for higher prices. Since then the market has gradually advanced to $1.25, with a corresponding increase in movement. Carloads f. o. b. cash track have averaged mainly 5–10¢ higher.

The distribution of the potato crop this year is worthy of consideration. Even thus early in the shipping season cars of Idaho and eastern Oregon potatoes have been shipped as far east as Pittsburgh and to Tampa, Fla. Among the States to receive Idaho shipments are Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Akron and Cleveland, Ohio, Illinois, Florida, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Minnesota, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

LETTUCE, HEAVY CROP.

A word in closing as to the lettuce crop in this district. The principal variety grown is the New York Wonderful, or, as it is sometimes called, the Los Angeles Special, a variety of the Iceberg type. The Spring crop filled approximately 125 cars, while the late lettuce acreage is much heavier with an estimated production of 1,250 cars compared with 607 cars for the corresponding season of last year.

Light Season for Melons.

Watermelon shipments have fallen short of last season's output by almost 20,000 cars. Straggling shipments during the remaining months probably will not add over 2,500 cars to this figure. Extreme reductions in acreage of nine leading States cut total early crop production almost in half, leaving only 29,853,500 melons forecast in August, while the combined early and late crop was placed at 41,155,000 against 70,759,000 last season.

Florida's crop was marketed early, with shipments about a third as many as last year. Georgia, the leading early State, was expected to produce only 8,393,000 melons, compared with last year's production of over 20,000,000, and to date Georgia has shipped about half as many cars as last season. Texas and Florida, other leading producers of early melons, showed sharp reductions, but Texas has

furnished more cars to date than all last season. Production in the Carolinas was estimated as little changed, and North Carolina shipments have exceeded the 1922 total, while South Carolina lags about a thousand cars behind last year.

Disease and weather conditions combined to injure the quality of Florida melons, and sizes were generally small. At shipping points, Tom Watson melons opened the season with ranges of $300–$750 bulk per car for 22–30-lb. average weight, and when the field station closed in the last week of June, sold around $250–$450. Florida stock brought from $400–$950 at city markets, and last quotations received were from $225–$700.

Peak of the Georgia movement this season came in the week August 5–11, when 642 cars were moved. Last year 1,175 cars were marketed during the week July 23–29. Georgia Tom Watsons opened at a range of $350–$900 for 22–28 lb. average stock in New York City, and prices near the season's close ranged around $205–$500 in eastern centers. In spite of some competition from Missouri, the Georgia season was generally successful, with f. o. b. prices for Tom Watson and Irish Gray melons, 24–30 lb. average weight, $350–$750 per car during the week June 19–25 at Valdosta, and $160–$425 at Macon in mid-August when the field station at that point was closed.

Missouri's active market season also is nearly over, with total shipments to date about half the 1922 volume. In 1916, Missouri furnished about 14% of watermelons grown in the country; but in 1922 only 5%, and this year probably less than 4% came from that State. Missouri's 1922 crop was distributed to about 127 cities, scattered over 16 States, according to records kept at the Kennett field station from July 28 to August 11. Missouri appears as the heaviest receiving State, but over half of these shipments went to St. Louis and were subject to diversion. Illinois was second in importance, with 375 cars, of which 265 went to Chicago. Prices at Kennett last year ranged from $75–$250 bulk per car for Tom Watsons of 22–28 lb. average, low point of the season coming on August 3, and high point on July 27. Market prices at the two largest consuming cities, St. Louis and Chicago, ranged $140–$325 bulk per car, for 22-lb. average stock, with lowest and highest prices occurring at practically the same time as at shipping points.

Peanut Market Dull and Unsettled.

Digging of the new peanut crop has begun in the extreme Southeastern States and will be pushed to completion gradually, the later varieties being harvested in October. Early reports as to yield in Georgia and Alabama are said to be disappointing. New peanuts probably will not be ready to ship before the first of October. Little trading has been reported for new crop Spanish for later shipment, and inquiries have been chiefly from speculators. The best firm bid for new crop No. 1 Spanish was reported on August 28 as 9¼¢ per pound, with most shellers asking 9½¢.

Stocks of old crop Spanish are reported to be very light in all sections. In the Southeast, carlots were quoted on August 28 at 11¾¢–12½¢, in Virginia-North Carolina points at 12¢–12¾¢, and in Texas at 12¾¢–13¢ per pound. The demand for shelled Spanish has been only light during recent months. Candy makers, salters, and peanut butter manufacturers, the chief users of Spanish, endeavor to do most of their business during cool weather as shelled stock easily becomes infested with weevils during warm weather.

In Virginia and North Carolina the market has been extremely unsettled during recent weeks. Last year's short crop, which it was thought last fall would not prove ample for all demands during the ensuing year, has not moved out as rapidly as was anticipated, and probably there will be a considerable carryover into the new crop. Price concessions, which were pronounced and general during the latter half of August, instead of inducing increased purchasing only added to the prevailing feeling of uncertainty, and resulted in buying being done in small quantities only. The price reductions at shipping points were reflected in lower quotations at consuming centers and wide price ranges have been general.

Holders of farmers' stock Virginias have been offering in small quantities only, still hoping for higher prices. Delivered prices on August 28 were around 5½¢ per pound for Jumbos and 4¾¢–5¼¢ for Runners and Bunch. The small remaining stock of farmers' Spanish has declined somewhat from prices prevailing a month or two ago and could be bought at $2 to $2.25 per 30-pound bushel August 28. The growing crop in Virginia is said to look very thrifty and promises well for a big yield.

Jumbo peanuts in the shell have sagged steadily for a number of weeks, and on August 28 were quoted at 9¢–9½¢ per pound by most cleaners. Fancys had fallen off to 6¼¢–6½¢. Virginia extra large, which during the late winter were being quoted at 15¢–16¢ per pound could be purchased at 11¢–11½¢ on August 28. No. 1 Virginias had fallen in sympathy to 8½–8¾¢ per pound..

Oriental peanuts on the Pacific Coast have ruled rather steady during recent weeks, under a dull market, and with comparatively few sales reported. Quotations on this year's crop have not opened as yet, but on August 28 old crop stock was being offered at $6 to $6.25 per 100 pounds for 28/30 to the ounce, duty not paid. The two ports of Seattle and San Francisco alone have brought in over 35 million pounds of peanuts since the first of last November. Peanut oil has come in at these ports to the extent of nearly 4 million pounds.

Imports of peanuts from all sources during July amounted to nearly 6 million pounds, practically all of which came from China or Japan, although a third of a million originated in the Dutch East Indies. Exports from the United States fell off very sharply during July, totaling only 250,000 pounds, practically all of which was destined to Canada.

Honey Crop Short.

Reports from all sources agree that this year's honey crop will be the shortest that has been produced in years. Many of the largest producing States have had a very small yield. California, because of the failure of the orange and sage crops, will have very few carloads to ship out this year. Texas may need to import honey to fill orders within the state. Colorado and Utah, usually very large producers of honey, will have less than half a crop this year. The same is true of Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and Georgia, while southern Illinois reports the poorest crop in 40 years.

A few States in the upper clover belt will have unusually large crops, which will partially counteract the lighter yields reported elsewhere. Minnesota, upper Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and Vermont all report very optimistically, and many beekeepers in these States will secure 150 to 200 pounds extracted honey per colony.

The Southeastern States report only half a crop, although Alabama, where the crops are generally light, may have a normal outturn. Many beekeepers in Georgia have sold out their output already in spite of the fact that prices have been fully 25 per cent higher than those prevailing a year ago.

The weather has been very dry in southern California. It is reported that over 100,000 acres of brush and forest land were burned over during August, entailing the loss of several thousand stands of bees and destroying considerable honey-producing flora. Many California beekeepers not only have secured no surplus but have not obtained enough honey for winter stores. In consequence, thousands of colonies may starve during the coming winter as it is not thought that beekeepers generally will provide sufficient stores to carry them through the winter.

The spotted nature of this year's crop is well shown in the intermountain region. In parts of Montana the outlook is for 200 pounds or better per colony, while the adjoining State of Idaho is only looking for one-third to one-half a normal crop. Inquiries for extracted honey are reported as abundant throughout the mountain States, with the demand for comb exceptionally good. Carlots of old crop white extracted have been sold recently at 8¢–8½¢ per pound, with ton lots moving at 9¢–11¢, and single 60-pound cans at 11¢–15¢. New crop white extracted in this area is generally being held for 9¢–10¢ per pound in carlots. Several carlots of Amber extracted were reported sold in Arizona in August at 6¢–7¼¢ per pound, with a car of Mesquite moving at 8¼¢ for White to Water White and 8¢ for Light Amber to White.

Texas presents one of the widest ranges in honey yield of any State. The crop for the State is reported to vary from nothing in many apiaries in south Texas to a yield of 70 to 80 pounds per colony in Jeff Davis County in the extreme western part of the State.

The drouth has seriously affected the yield in Ohio, usually an important honey-producing State, and some beekeepers are already buying honey to supply their customers. Recent rains have improved the clover prospects in this section for 1924 but still further rains are needed if a good stand is to be assured next spring. Comb honey, as is usual during years of light yield, has been produced in even smaller quantities proportionately than has extracted honey, and demand is expected to advance the price.

The weather during late August was very cool in the honey regions of upper New York and Vermont, and Buckwheat and other honey plants were injured by frost. In this region, as in Michigan and upper Wisconsin, the honey produced this year has been of extra fine flavor, body and color. A carlot of buckwheat honey in 160-pound kegs was sold recently in New York State at 9¢ per pound. No car-lot sales of White Clover have been reported but ton lots moved in New York during late August around 12¢ and in single 60-pound cans from 12½¢ to 15¢ per pound.

Grain

Grain Markets Unsettled.

The grain markets were rather unsettled throughout the week ending September 1. The sentiments in the future markets were rather mixed. There were a number of strong factors in the market, including further unfavorable weather in sections of the Central West and additional reports of poor quality wheat from the spring wheat areas. The foreign market situation, however, continued very weak. Late official reports from a number of European countries showed further increases of production of bread grains and also substitutes. A good amount of hedging pressure developed toward the close of the week as spring wheat receipts in the Northwest were materially increased. September wheat at Chicago closed the week at $1.02¼, which was ⅞¢ lower than at the close of the previous week. December wheat was also ⅞ lower, closing at $1.06½. Future prices in other important markets followed closely the trend of the Chicago market. Corn future prices, however, showed 1¢ to 1⅛¢ advance, September corn closing the week at Chicago at 84⅞¢ with the December at 68⅜¢.

Primary receipts of wheat at the principal markets were slightly larger than during the previous week and about two and one-half million larger than for the corresponding week last year, resulting in a visible supply of about fifty-six and one-half million bushels, which was larger than for any other week of either the last or present crop year. Reports from various markets indicate that this visible supply is made up of the lower grades of wheat, as current receipts of the higher grades have practically all been taken by the mills. Notwithstanding the large visible supply the primary receipts of the crop to date have totaled only 115,547,000 bushels, which was about 24,000,000 bushels less than for the corresponding period last year. The exports of wheat and flour to September 1 totaled a little over 40,000,000 bushels, which was about 18,000,000 bushels less than for the same period of 1922. With the visible supply last year only about one-half of the present supply it appears that mills and other consuming channels have taken about 20,000,000 bushels less wheat than they had absorbed at the corresponding time last year. While mills have freely taken the higher protein grades of wheat from the Southwestern markets, the demand from these sources has been restricted somewhat by the rather small flour demand.

Although future prices weakened during the week, cash prices, especially for the better grades of wheat, made slight advances in most of the larger markets. The supply of the better grades of both hard and soft winter wheat were not equal to the demand for it, and prices were advanced 1¢ to 2¢ per bushel at most of the markets. The discounts, however, on the lower grades widened because of the large percentage of the receipts that fell in these grades. The wet weather in the Central West had damaged the winter wheat in many sections and resulted in a large percentage of damp and sprouted wheat being received at St. Louis. Much of this wheat was not fit for milling, and it was difficult to obtain a market for it. Because of the press of farm work there was a material falling off in receipts in Kansas City and other southwestern markets. Recent rains improved the condition of the soil and farmers generally were busy in the fields. Present prices also were considered not very attractive by the producers and they were therefore unwilling to leave any urgent work to market wheat at this time. The stocks of wheat in the Kansas City elevators at the close of the week totaled 9,025,000 bushels, which was an increase of 350,000 bushels for the week and were the largest stocks held in that market for more than two years. Northwestern mills were active buyers of high test weight wheat in the Southwest. This activity was thought to be caused by the fact that much of the spring wheat moving to market was of low test weight.

The export demand continued light and foreign buyers were reported to be holding off until the movement of the Northwestern and Canadian spring wheat crops became heavier. The lack of export demand during the crop year to date is reflected in the small exports of wheat reported for the present crop year. Some firmness developed in the export situation toward the last of the week caused partly by the uneasiness of foreign buyers relative to the trouble between Italy and Greece and also by the fact that exports from Argentina and India for the week were less than they had been recently. The decline in total world exports resulted in a smaller amount on ocean passage estimated at 35,344,000 bushels.

CASH CORN VERY FIRM.

Cash corn prices were stronger than futures. Possibly it should be stated that future prices were firm because of the very firm cash situation. Receipts at the primary markets were slightly larger than for the previous week, but the visible supply has been reduced to only a little over one and one-half million bushels. The recent strength in hog prices was no doubt partly responsible for the strong corn markets. The supply of corn in many sections was reported almost exhausted, and many producers have already been forced to begin feeding some new corn. The average weight of hogs marketed from the Corn Belt was becoming lighter at Omaha and Chicago, which was thought to be caused by the scarcity and high price of corn in the territory tributary to those markets.

Southern and southwestern buyers are reported to be taking only sufficient corn for their immediate needs and are expecting a lowering of prices when the new crop becomes available. Advices concerning the new corn crop were very favorable from many of the producing sections. New crop corn from south Texas was moving slowly, and Fort Worth dealers report that this movement will not affect the local market for some little time. Mixed and white corn was in good demand at higher prices at St. Louis, but the supply of yellow corn was plentiful and prices were slightly lower.

OAT PRICES LOWER.

There was an increased movement of new oats during the week, and prices were lowered slightly in most of the markets. Heavy weight oats were in excellent demand by cereal interests at Chicago, but the lighter weight oats, of which there was an oversupply, were very difficult to sell. There was only a moderate demand, also, in the central western markets, and in some instances the supply exceeded the needs of the trade. There continued to be a fairly good demand from Texas and other southwestern consuming sections, which held prices fairly steady at Kansas City and Fort Worth. The movement of oats from July 1 to September 1 was about 4,000,000 bushels less than for the corresponding period last year, and primary receipts total 46,732,000 bushels.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.	Aug. 20–25.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.	Aug. 20–25.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.	Aug. 20–25.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	13,650,000	13,241,000	5,127,000	4,465,000	8,596,000	7,917,000
Primary receipts last year	12,121,000	11,590,000	6,993,000	5,152,000	13,600,000	6,144,000
Primary shipments	6,866,000	2,021,000	3,200,000	2,777,000	4,335,000	4,574,000
Primary shipments last year	8,420,000	9,925,000	3,740,000	3,266,000	3,720,000	4,594,000
Visible supply	56,541,000	52,788,000	1,587,000	2,030,000	10,110,000	7,917,000
Visible supply last year	27,349,000	27,913,000	7,314,000	6,949,000	38,355,000	38,026,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	2,425	3,014	1,285	1,057	1,183	932
Minneapolis	2,538	2,321	98	97	608	472
St. Louis	930	1,015	434	595	279	500
Kansas City	1,256	1,533	127	202	490	370
Cincinnati	91	208	59	61	83	89
Fort Worth	299	244	40	28	31	48
Wichita	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salina	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of August 27–September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

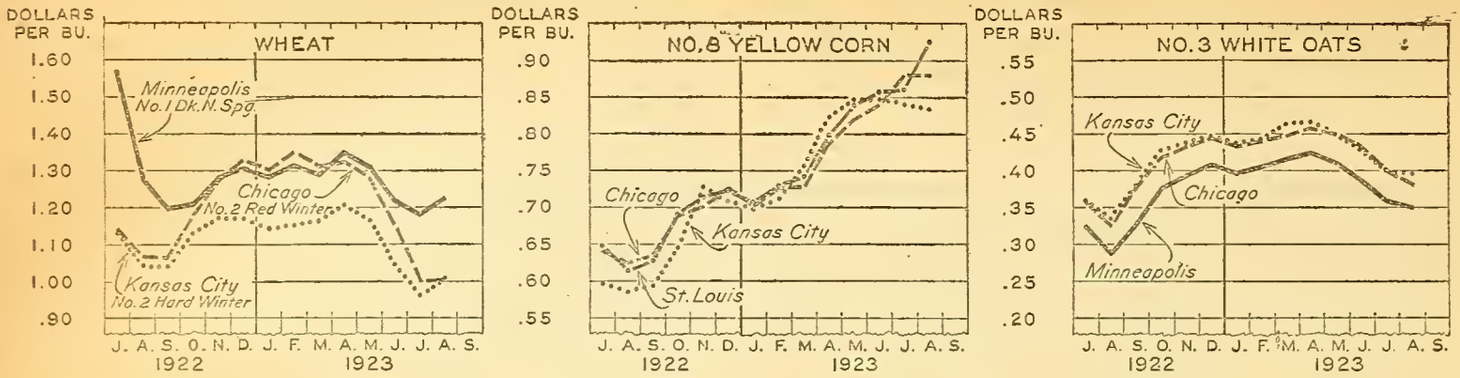
Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	778	.....	22	146	154
Gulf ports [2]	2,095	37	10	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	702	.....	.....	269	.....
Total:					
Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923	3,575	37	32	415	154
Aug. 20–25, 1923	1,959	65	42	1,026	135
Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922	9,591	1,525	218	371	1,872
July 1, 1923–Sept. 1, 1923	15,019	987	192	4,810	3,641
July 1, 1922–Sept. 2, 1922	41,933	12,128	4,433	5,788	6,144

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Average Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Certain Markets, July, 1922-August, 1923, Inclusive.



Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of August 25 to 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
CHICAGO.									
Dk. No. Spring..No. 1	118	113	122	2	5	16	13	72	18
No. 2	118	.....	120	1	.....	2	4	60	7
No. Spring.....No. 2	117	106	114	1	1	1	3	78	4
Hard Winter...No. 2	105	103	105	172	274	79	1,422	996	143
No. 3	102	101	104	182	171	5	517	243	213
Y. Hd. Winter..No. 2	104	103	104	41	123	57	268	696	39
No. 3	102	101	103	147	144	40	329	355	93
Red Winter.....No. 2	104	103	105	25	46	9	569	970	59
No. 3	102	101	104	73	82	7	457	710	64
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring..No. 1	124	122	119	298	292	717	2,208	1,040	212
No. 2	121	117	112	177	116	260	767	582	132
No. 3	117	114	109	380	236	118	900	1,176	77
No. Spring.....No. 1	119	117	109	77	105	366	649	331	196
No. 2	117	115	105	77	101	136	554	170	326
No. 3	114	112	103	96	126	43	441	162	372
Am. Durum....No. 2	96	95	98	153	149	80	423	282	150
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter.No. 2	120	108	110	1	2	92	48	618	8
No. 3	116	110	109	2	6	96	92	485	19
Hard Winter...No. 2	108	104	104	91	138	228	1,703	2,489	68
No. 3	107	102	104	201	253	285	2,464	2,157	114
Y. Hd. Winter..No. 2	102	104	98	1	2	5	44	135	33
No. 3	103	99	97	8	10	12	74	122	61
Red Winter.....No. 2	107	104	99	13	33	3	464	1,032	45
No. 3	106	102	99	24	48	23	460	914	50
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter.No. 2	.....	110	110	.....	1	20	22	69	32
No. 3	114	113	111	2	1	30	29	90	32
Hard Winter...No. 2	105	101	100	28	38	108	583	1,360	43
No. 3	103	99	101	42	62	80	398	866	46
Y. Hd. Winter..No. 2	102	98	96	2	2	12	33	237	14
No. 3	100	97	95	10	11	13	29	180	16
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter...No. 2	107	101	105	12	27	14	190	243	79
Red Winter.....No. 2	106	103	109	74	108	72	1,717	2,093	82
No. 3	101	98	105	128	174	111	1,237	1,646	75
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	110	106	109	2,541	2,887	3,140	19,111	22,587	85

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	87	89	62	95	103	92	2,739	1,482	185
No. 3	87	89	62	4	9	55	3,361	1,607	209
Yellow.....No. 2	89	91	63	298	221	215	6,555	4,893	134
No. 3	88	90	62	17	18	127	10,268	4,641	221
Mixed.....No. 2	87	90	62	124	124	108	2,866	3,006	95
No. 3	87	88	62	4	6	19	4,710	2,362	199
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	.....	84	.....	.....	1	.....	1,057	841	126

[1] 1922-23 for corn.

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
KANSAS CITY.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
White.....No. 2	83	81	55	17	25	5	917	914	100
No. 3	82	.....	56	2	.....	3	57	310	18
Yellow.....No. 2	87	84	60	14	17	15	1,129	547	206
No. 3	86	83	58	2	1	2	370	266	139
Mixed.....No. 2	82	80	55	36	40	17	1,041	803	130
No. 3	81	82	54	1	11	2	190	614	31
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	80	79	53	12	16	37	915	793	115
No. 3	80	80	52	4	1	2	262	455	58
Yellow.....No. 2	82	82	55	16	39	52	1,938	1,206	161
No. 3	81	83	54	3	3	9	996	722	138
Mixed.....No. 2	79	79	52	23	20	26	905	765	118
No. 3	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	2	326	553	59
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	86	86	61	27	70	31	1,466	862	170
No. 3	86	86	60	2	4	2	601	488	123
Yellow.....No. 2	89	90	61	53	52	46	2,306	1,239	186
No. 3	89	.....	61	3	.....	17	2,096	901	233
Mixed.....No. 2	86	87	59	18	13	21	691	511	135
No. 3	84	.....	60	1	.....	2	535	349	153
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	87	88	61	776	794	907	48,297	31,140	155

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	39	40	34	332	316	134	1,295	1,074	120
No. 3	38	40	33	387	228	171	1,196	2,032	59
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	36	36	32	157	173	100	571	199	287
No. 3	36	36	30	292	180	236	702	1,210	58
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	41	41	34	3	5	3	14	20	70
No. 3	39	40	34	57	46	21	133	140	95
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	37	37	31	61	108	28	318	214	149
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	44	40	35	2	20	12	107	78	138
No. 3	40	39	35	65	143	41	406	429	95
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	38	38	32	1,356	1,219	746	4,742	5,396	88

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Prices. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 18-24, 1923.	Sales. Aug. 25-31, 1922.	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24[1]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Aug. 31. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	69	67	69	24	18	16	122	394	31
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	64	63	65	107	95	51	428	604	71

[2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, August 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	September futures.[1]				December futures.			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago	100⅜	102¼	98⅜	101¾	105	106⅞	101⅛	103
Minneapolis	114⅞	116¼	99½	103⅞	117⅞	118⅜	101	103
Kansas City	100	99⅞	93	95½	102⅞	102⅞	93¾	95⅛
Winnipeg	100⅝	104⅜	95¾	100	97⅜	101½	94½	97⅞
Liverpool	105⅜	105¼	.....	.....	104⅜	104⅞	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago	84⅜	83½	59⅛	60⅞	67⅞	68¼	54⅝	55⅞
Kansas City	78⅝	78⅞	49⅞	52	63¾	64	49	50⅛
Oats.								
Chicago	37⅝	38¾	31½	32⅛	39⅝	40¾	33½	34⅛
Winnipeg	44½	45⅜	39	39½	40⅞	42⅛	37⅞	38

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July and August 1922 and 1923, and August 11, to September 1, 1923.

Commodity.	Unit.	July and August.		1923		
		1922	1923 preliminary.	Week ending Aug. 18.	Week ending Aug. 25.	Week ending Sept. 1.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports:						
Barley	Bushel	4,604	4,237	383	932	289
Corn	do	26,414	1,760	220	126	100
Oats	do	5,944	420	12	22	99
Rye	do	7,399	4,476	248	79	501
Wheat	do	48,682	32,143	3,901	3,271	8,215
Wheat flour	Barrels	2,090	1,831	233	276	264
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bushels	7,675	7,118	208	362	205
Wheat flour	Barrels	298	247	1	2	1
Exports from Canada:		July.	July.			
Wheat	Bushels	9,487	12,665	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Barrels	486	775	.....	.....	.....

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

Imports of Margarine Material and Tallow, 1912, 1913, and 1920–22, into Germany.

Item.	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922
	Short tons.	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*
Lard:					
Total	116,978	118,373	136,038	161,162	72,000
From United States	110,672	111,532	125,790	.....	63,153
Oleo:					
Total	27,067	29,132	5,604	3,277	14,319
From United States	22,746	21,641	3,320	.....	11,505
From Argentina	992	1,377	114	.....	.....
Premier Jus (oleo stock):					
Total	21,655	22,401	8,230	6,245	8,347
From United States	12,153	9,480	4,256	.....	3,825
From Argentina	4,918	7,943	837	.....	2,350
Tallow:					
Total	23,621	29,568	15,954	38,657	34,388
From United States	3,441	3,913	4,656	.....	9,254
Cottonseed oil:					
Total	29,623	17,945	13,729	26,888	2,935
From United States	22,895	11,022	4,619	.....	410
Fish oil:					
Total	40,952	55,715	18,631	.....	69,027

NOTE.—Exports of above fats and oils are unimportant.
Source: Report of U. S. Agricultural representative in Berlin, June 12, 1923.

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Recedes Slightly from Recent High Level.

There was a slight decline from the recent high level in most of the markets during the week ending September 1. The average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets advanced from $22.50 per ton at the beginning of the month to about $26.25 during the third week of August. During the week under review, however, the market weakened materially because of the freer movement of hay and the average price was lowered about 75¢ per ton to $25.50. At the first of August last year the average price of timothy was around $21.50 per ton but declined $1 during the month to about $20.50 per ton or about $5 below the price level on September 1 this year.

The very light movement of hay to the markets during the month appears to have been the principal cause of the advance rather than the actual shortage of hay. The quality of the hay which moved was rather low, which created an active demand for the limited arrivals of the better grades.

The demand was not of large volume, as buyers were purchasing only for their immediate needs. Many buyers also were awaiting a larger movement and lower prices, being unwilling to lay in a large supply at the advanced quotations.

	Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, 1923.	Aug. 20 to Aug. 25, 1923.	Aug. 28 to Sept. 2, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 2, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	91	78	73	2,882	3,681
New York	146	160	305	4,651	5,603
Philadelphia	46	59	113	1,929	3,494
Pittsburgh	73	64	114	3,700	4,014
Cincinnati	89	55	141	4,560	4,809
Chicago	256	121	104	7,069	8,336
Minneapolis-St. Paul	108	122	75	.....	4,166
St. Louis	172	96	249	5,578	5,008
Omaha	114	106	.....	3,838	.....
Kansas City	529	325	429	14,046	14,355
Los Angeles	124	122	55	5,152	3,903
San Francisco	150	202	106	.....	.....

Rains over many of the alfalfa surplus producing sections during the time of cutting and curing have damaged considerable of the alfalfa hay and receipts of this hay to date in the principal markets have been mostly of low quality. The scarcity of No. 1 and choice grades of alfalfa, together with an active demand from the recent drought area of the Southwest and from the consuming sections of the South and Southeast advanced prices of No. 1 alfalfa about $3.50 per ton during August and to a level about $5 above that of September 1 last year.

Prairie prices advanced 50¢ to $1 per ton principally on the strength of other hays. Many buyers are taking prairie because of the scarcity of alfalfa and timothy.

The increased receipts which tended to weaken the market during the week under review were principally in the Central Western markets, as is shown in the accompanying table.

Eastern and New England markets were lowered slightly because of the good prospects for new hay which will soon be available for market in that territory. Buyers have been holding off their purchasing until new hay was available when lower prices are expected.

Farm work, together with rains in the Central West, continued to restrict the country movement somewhat but receipts were larger and the demand was not of large volume. Prices were lowered 50¢ to $1 per ton in several of the larger distributing markets.

Quotations to the South, however, were on the basis of higher prices and acceptances reported were of rather small volume. Local forage and pastures continued available in many of the consuming sections of the South and restricted the demand for hay to be shipped in.

The price of the best grades of alfalfa was lowered slightly at Kansas City during the week, but the very active demand which prevailed for the better grades tended to strengthen the prices on the cheaper offerings, of which there was a good supply. The principal movement of alfalfa was from Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska. Because of the rains in this territory during the cutting and harvesting period a large percentage of the receipts was of rather low grade and the amount of bright green hay was very limited.

A good demand for alfalfa prevailed throughout the week at Los Angeles and San Francisco. Arizona dealers were reported buying hay at the latter market. Receipts were of fair volume although less at San Francisco than during the previous week.

Prairie.—The large movement of cattle to the stock yards at the large cattle markets including Kansas City and Omaha created an active demand for the better grades of prairie hay which sold at firm prices. The scarcity of timothy at Chicago and other markets increased the use of prairie hay and advanced prices 50¢ to 75¢ per ton.

Feed Market Firm but Demand Light.

The feed market remained generally firm throughout the week ending September 1. Quotations on wheat mill feeds were lowered slightly during the week as offerings from the Southwest were of slightly larger volume. Jobbers, however, were the principal sellers and very little feed was offered from the mills as it was reported that they were well sold up for the next thrity days. The output of most of the mills was rather light because of the small flour sales and lack of shipping instructions for flour already sold. The demand from retailers and consumers continued of small volume as they were not inclined to pay the high prices asked by the sellers. Stocks in dealers' hands were reported light but in most instances were sufficient for the present limited demand. Pasturage in most large consuming sections was in good condition and assisted consumers in tiding over this period of high prices.

The demand for both linseed and cottonseed meals was very limited as buyers were inclined to await the arrival of the new meals upon the market. Mills were holding prices firm on meal, but jobbers were inclined to sell at about $1 discount under mill prices in order to stimulate demand. The stocks of linseed meal were reported rather heavy as was also the movement. Some export demand, however, was said to have taken some of the surplus off the market. Milling operations were increasing in expectation of the demand which is usually larger a little later in the season. During the week under review, however, the consuming demand was rather limited, as buyers appeared unwilling at this time to lay in any large supply of meal.

There was a good but limited demand for nearby shipment of old crop cottonseed meal. Buyers were supplying only their immediate needs of the old meal and most mills were not yet offering any new meal. There was a broader demand, however, for deferred shipment of both cake and meal in the Southwest and Kansas City jobbers were offering their meal around $45 per ton for October, November, and December shipment. The shortage of the cotton crop in some sections was a disturbing factor in the market and there was considerable uncertainty as to the trend of cottonseed prices.

Alfalfa meal.—The offerings of alfalfa meal continued of small volume as the scarcity of good milling hay was curtailing the output of a number of the mills. The operation of the Colorado mills from which a large amount of hay is usually available, has been cut down to quite an extent by recent rains and operators were not willing to book many orders until they can more definitely arrange for an adequate supply of hay. While the demand was of small volume it was sufficiently urgent to hold prices very firm.

GLUTEN FEEDS STEADY.

The gluten feed market remained practically unchanged. There was a good demand and offerings were moderate. Prices were quoted the same by the principal manufacturers as at the close of the previous week.

Hominy feed prices were also quoted practically unchanged from those of the previous week, but the market was slightly weaker showing a slight falling off in the demand. The high price of grain was a strengthening factor but buyers apparently were not laying in any large stock of feed at current prices.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets Sept. 1, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Timothy and clover:																		
No. 1 timothy	$29.00	$29.50	$28.00	$26.00	$28.50	$29.00	$29.00	$26.00	$26.00	$22.50	.....	$28.00	$20.00	$24.50	.....	$15.25	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	27.00	27.50	27.00	24.00	27.00	27.00	26.00	25.00	24.00	21.50	.....	25.00	18.50	18.50	.....	13.25	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	27.50	26.50	24.00	27.50	27.50	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	26.00	18.50	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	22.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....	[3]18.00	.....	.....	14.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	21.00	[3]17.00	24.50	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																		
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	29.50	25.25	.....	[3]25.00	[3]24.00	.....	$18.50	22.50	$20.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	23.00	.....	[3]22.00	[3]22.00	.....	17.00	20.00	18.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	28.00	.....	.....	24.00	20.00	.....	[3]20.00	[3]19.00	.....	14.50	17.50	.....	14.00
Prairie:																		
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	17.00	.....	14.50	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.00	.....	12.00	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	16.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																		
No. 1 wheat	12.00	.....	14.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00	7.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.50	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.50	7.50	.....	8.00	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	12.50	7.50	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.00	23.50	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																		
Wheat bran:																		
Spring	.....	34.75	33.50	33.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	32.00	28.50	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	34.75	34.50	33.50	35.50	34.50	36.00	.....	29.25	31.00	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	30.00
Hard winter	.....	34.75	33.50	33.00	35.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....	31.00	33.00	28.75	.....	28.25	26.00	25.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																		
Spring (standard)	.....	.....	34.25	34.00	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	33.00	29.75	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00
Soft winter	.....	.....	38.00	35.50	39.00	39.00	41.00	.....	.....	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	35.50	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	28.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	34.00	37.00	.....	37.00	38.25	32.50	.....	36.00	.....	.....	31.25	28.50	27.25	.....	31.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	34.25	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	35.00	29.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																		
Linseed (32%)	.....	49.25	49.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	45.50	48.00	45.50	.....	.....	50.50	.....	51.00
Cottonseed (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	.....	53.50	49.00	.....	.....	41.00	46.75	43.00	50.00	51.00	48.25	.....	.....	46.00	47.00	42.00	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	.....	47.00	47.00	46.00	38.00	39.00	.....	45.00	40.00	42.70	45.00	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester feeding tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	55.00	55.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	29.00	29.00	27.50	.....	28.50	.....	27.50	26.00	24.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	.....	.....	47.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.65	45.65	41.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	.....	40.25	39.50	.....	40.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	37.00	37.50	34.25	.....	34.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	39.75	39.00	.....	40.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	37.00	37.00	33.25	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]36.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	36.50	.....	.....	.....	39.00	40.00	.....	.....	[3]44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Seeds

Timothy Seed Prices Higher Than Last Year.

Timothy seed movement this season is about 5% behind that of last year, according to information obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture. About 55% of the crop has been sold by growers. In southern Iowa and northern Missouri 60%–70% of the crop has been sold, but in southern Minnesota, Illinois, and lesser important producing States 20% or less of the crop has left growers' hands.

Prices rose 25¢–50¢ per 100 lbs. recently. On Aug. 28 prices paid to growers in States or sections shown in the accompanying table ranged from $4.90 per 100 lbs., basis clean seed, in South Dakota, to $6.25 in northern Ohio. In the heaviest producing sections of Iowa they averaged about $5.50 and in southern Minnesota about $5.35. The average price for surplus-producing sections was $5.45 compared with $4.10 last year, $3.85 two years ago, and $6.80 three years ago at a corresponding date.

The quality of the 1923 crop in most sections is fully equal to that of last year.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Sept. 7, 1920.	Aug. 29, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1922.	Aug. 28, 1923.	Sept. 7, 1920.	Aug. 29, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1922.	Aug. 28, 1923.
Northeastern Iowa	$6.35	$3.65	$4.00	$5.65	30	75	45	35
Southwestern Iowa	6.50	3.70	4.25	5.20	45	75	70	60
Southeastern Iowa	6.65	3.85	4.20	5.55	35	65	70	70
Northwestern Missouri	7.00	3.85	4.05	5.50	30	50	75	60
Northeastern Missouri	6.65	3.95	4.45	5.35	35	65	65	65
Southern Minnesota	6.50	3.60	3.70	5.35	5	65	35	20
Northeastern South Dakota	6.65	3.30	3.45	4.90	25	15	50	10
Illinois	7.85	4.30	4.25	5.50	40	55	40	20
Northern Ohio	7.10	4.35	4.75	6.25	40	60	40	35

Redtop Seed Threshing Delayed by Rain.

Rain has delayed threshing of redtop seed in southern Illinois, and only about 5% of the 1923 crop has moved from growers' hands. At a corresponding time last year and two years ago 25% and 40%, respectively, of the crop of those years had been sold by growers.

During August prices declined about 2¢ per pound. About 10¢ was being offered to growers for recleaned seed on August 28, compared with 12¢ on August 1 and 14½¢ a year ago. Growers are not inclined to sell at present prices.

The quality of seed that has been threshed averages a little better than that threshed early last year.

In the outlook report of the United States Department of Agriculture issued on July 18 the 1923 production was estimated to be 250 carloads (30,000 lbs. each) of recleaned seed, compared with 235 carloads last year.

Bur Clover Seed Prices Higher as Demand Improves.

Prices paid growers in South Carolina producing sections for bur clover seed during the month of August advanced $1 to $3 per 100 pounds for screened seed. Sales were made freely and in many sections 75 to 90 per cent of the supply was reported out of growers' hands on September 1. In other sections, however, only 25 to 50 per cent had moved. An improved local demand and a low commercial production in other States are the principal factors in the reported upward trend of the market.

Reports indicate that more bur clover seed than usual will be sown in Fairfield, Richland, Newberry, York, and Greenville Counties, S. C., this year. The local supply is more than ample to meet the extra demand. About the same acreage of bur clover will be sown in Anderson County, as crimson clover is becoming more generally used in that section.

An increased acreage is anticipated in Marion and Perry Counties, Ala., largely from locally grown seed.

Imports of Crimson Clover Seed Heavy.

There arrived at the port of New York during the week ending September 1, subject to the seed importation act, 824,000 lbs. of crimson clover seed from France and 22,000 lbs. from Germany. Approximately 808,000 lbs. of clover seed, kind not specified, but the major part, if not all, of which probably was crimson, arrived at Baltimore from France.

Other arrivals of seed at New York during this period were as follows:

Kind of seed.	From—	Pounds.
Alfalfa	Argentina	34,000
Orchard grass	Germany	13,500
Rape	Holland	44,000
Spring vetch	do	8,800
Sunflower	do	165,000
Canary	do	22,000
Do	Great Britain	46,000
Do	Italy	55,000

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	August.		July 1, 1923, to Aug. 31, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to Aug. 31, 1922.
	1923	1922		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	[1] 1,205,300	1,035,800	1,726,000	2,588,900
Alsike clover	195,900	31,700	195,900	76,000
Crimson clover	[2] 2,511,800	374,700	2,589,700	385,700
Red clover	.....	40,800	.....	226,600
White clover	24,800	22,300	39,900	101,300
Grass mixtures	.....	100	100	100
Meadow fescue	100	.....	100	.....
Broom-corn millet	.....	162,000	50,600	315,400
Orchard grass	200	.....	200	.....
Rape	21,800	50,700	21,800	417,400
Redtop	.....	.....	.....	2,200
English rye grass	119,000	112,400	154,900	196,400
Italian rye grass	11,300	77,500	13,300	77,500
Hairy vetch	80,500	50,000	135,500	141,900
Spring vetch	208,500	65,500	252,300	76,300

Not Subject to the Seed Importation Act.

Bent grass	15,200	.....	.....	.....
Biennial white sweet clover	52,800	.....	.....	.....
Chewings fescue	27,500	.....	.....	.....
Other fescues	9,600	.....	.....	.....
Crested dog's tail	6,500	.....	.....	.....
Yarrow	500	.....	.....	.....

[1] Mostly from Argentina. [2] Mostly from France.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending September 4, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Cooperation: A Selected and Annotated Reading List. Compiled by Chastina Gardner, junior assistant in market information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 55. July, 1923. (**Miscellaneous Circular No. 11.**) Price, 10 cents.

Includes only works printed in English, and is exclusive of periodical references except reprints and proceedings of associations.

Soil Survey of Emmet County, Iowa. By D. S. Gray, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, and F. W. Reich, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Pp. 35, fig. 1, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1920.**)

Cotton

Prices Advance on Bullish Crop Estimate.

The feature in the cotton market during the week ending September 1 (September 1 was a holiday in practically all of the markets) was the sharp advance in prices of ½ to 1¢ per pound which occurred on Friday after the publication of this department's report on the condition of the growing crop and the forecast of production. The condition on August 25 was estimated to be 54.1 per cent of a normal, which forecasts a yield per acre of about 134.8 pounds and a production of 10,788,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. The estimate was considerably lower than the average of trade expectations, hence the increased demand and sharp advance in prices.

During the first four days of the week prices sagged somewhat, among the chief influences in the market being several private crop condition reports, most of which estimated a larger crop than the Government report. All markets, with the exception of the Texas markets, showed only light activity. Cotton has begun to move quite freely in the Southwest, the receipts at Houston and Galveston being particularly heavy.

The average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton as determined from the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 24.86¢ per lb. on August 31, compared with 24.33¢ at the close of the previous week and 21.70¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 94 points, closing at 25.05¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 108 points, closing at 24.57¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

August 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Aug. 31 1923.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Sept. 2, 1921.	Sept. 3, 1920.	Aug. 29. 1919.	Aug. 31. 1923.	Sept. 1. 1922.	Sept. 2. 1921.	Sept. 3. 1920.	Aug. 29, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	25.05	21.94	17.88	26.35	31.54	24.57	21.45	17.49	24.76	31.41
December	25.02	22.20	18.20	24.65	31.85	24.62	21.53	17.85	23.65	31.42
January	24.75	22.09	18.23	23.65	31.80	24.58	21.60	17.88	23.24	31.46
March	24.81	22.15	18.45	23.30	31.99	24.59	21.59	18.05	22.90	31.60
May	24.79	22.05	18.50	23.15	32.02	24.48	21.55	18.10	22.60	31.65

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of August 27–September 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

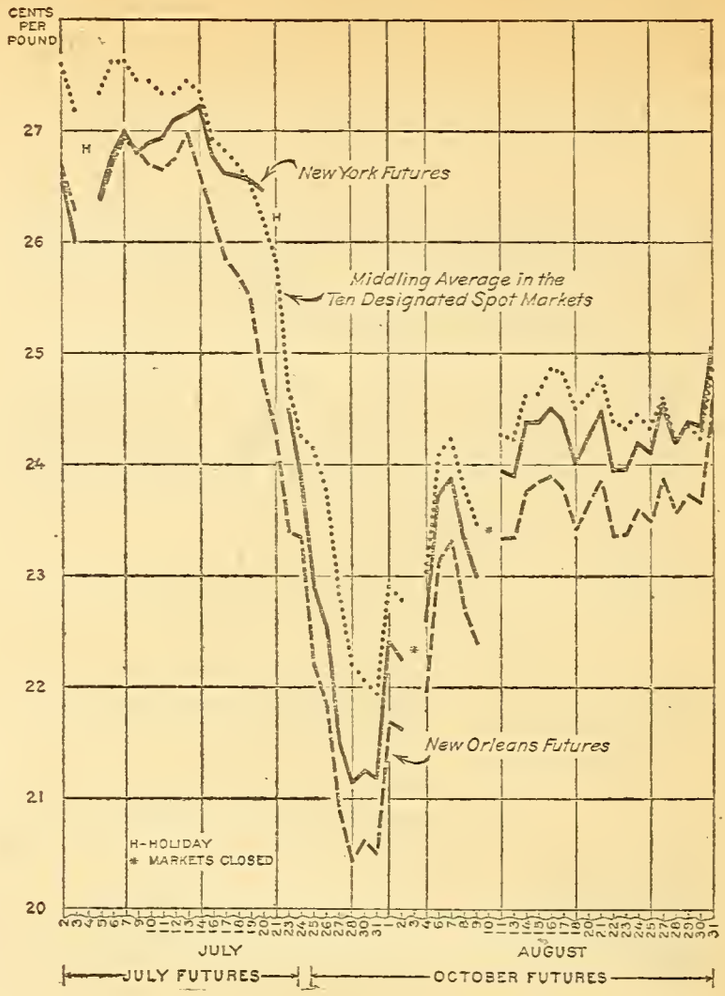
Market.	Aug. 27–Sept. 1, 1923.						Aug. 28–Sept. 2, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	24.88	24.50	24.63	24.63	25.38	(1)	21.88	22.38	22.38	22.25	21.75	(1)
Augusta	25.50	25.25	25.38	24.88	25.38	(1)	22.00	22.38	22.31	22.25	21.75	(1)
Savannah	24.79	24.50	24.65	24.65	25.45	(1)	22.00	22.32	22.25	22.13	21.66	(1)
Montgomery	25.00	23.50	23.75	23.75	24.50	(1)	21.25	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.00	21.00
New Orleans	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.25	24.75	(1)	21.75	22.00	22.00	22.00	21.75	(1)
Memphis	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	25.00	(1)	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Little Rock	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.25	24.75	24.75	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	(1)
Dallas	23.30	22.95	23.15	23.10	23.80	(1)	21.50	21.80	21.70	21.70	21.15	(1)
Houston	24.30	23.95	24.15	24.15	24.65	(1)	22.10	22.40	22.40	22.25	21.75	(1)
Galveston	24.70	24.10	24.30	24.20	24.90	(1)	22.20	22.50	22.50	22.40	21.90	(1)
Average	24.60	24.23	24.35	24.24	24.86	(1)	21.87	22.17	22.14	22.09	21.70	.....

[1] Holiday.

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York on August 31, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	7.12	1900	9.62	1908	9.50	1916	16.40
1893	7.62	1901	8.62	1909	12.80	1917	23.30
1894	6.88	1902	9.00	1910	17.50	1918	36.50
1895	8.19	1903	12.75	1911	11.60	1919	31.40
1896	7.88	1904	11.50	1912	11.25	1920	31.75
1897	8.00	1905	10.95	1913	12.50	1921	16.05
1898	5.75	1906	9.80	1914	.....	1922	22.70
1899	6.19	1907	13.55	1915	9.30	1923	26.35

Comparative Cotton Price Variations for July and August.



Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on August 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Aug. 29, 1913.	Aug. 31, 1917.	Aug. 30, 1918.	Aug. 29, 1919.	Sept. 3, 1920.	Sept. 2, 1921.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Aug. 31, 1923.	5-year average, Sept. 1. 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	376	137	89	602	580	608	367	81	449
Manchester	15	17	20	61	87	59	34	17	52
Continent	203	205	119	276	262	524	347	100	306
Total	594	359	228	939	929	1,191	748	198	807

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, August 31, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Aug. 31, 1923.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Sept. 3, 1921.	Aug. 31, 1923.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Sept. 3, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 24.75	*Cents.* 21.75	*Cents.* 17.00	*Cents.* 25.00	*Cents.* 22.50	*Cents.* 17.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	50	150	100	[1] 100	150	50
1 1/8 ins	100	375	400	[1] 325	300	350
1 3/16 ins	150	550	700	[1] 550	600	700
1 1/4 ins	225	800	1,000	[1] 750	.....	1,000

[1] Nominal.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to August 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–29, 1913.	Aug. 1–Sept. 3, 1920.	Aug. 1–Sept. 2, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 1, 1922.	Aug. 1–31, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Sept. 1, 1919 to 1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	53,678	53,891	59,478	60,800	42,832	97,745	43.8
France	8,234	28,345	40,485	33,453	41,275	29,034	142.2
Germany	40,066	52,240	108,449	36,115	54,156	59,386	91.2
Italy	11,939	11,362	22,961	21,490	13,412	29,813	55.1
Japan	1,000	4	103,587	34,912	4,078	38,753	10.5
China	.....	.....	34,345	1,399	.....	8,936	.....
Spain	9,075	5,714	19,488	15,147	9,220	20,269	45.5
Belgium	8,998	12,050	13,524	5,482	5,076	9,310	54.5
Other countries	6,273	2,623	15,090	9,724	10,143	24,840	40.8
Total	139,263	166,229	417,407	218,522	183,192	318,086	57.6

Exports for the week ending August 31, amounted to 655,34 bales, compared with 17,725 bales the previous week, 84,468 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 59,622 bales for the week ending August 29, 1913.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–31, 1923, and Stocks on August 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1 to Sept. 2, 1921.	Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1922.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1918–1922.	Sept. 2, 1921.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Aug. 31, 1923.	5-year average, Sept. 1, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	16	3	3	7	86	33	9	53
Augusta	18	19	3	12	92	48	10	69
Savannah	42	30	8	42	127	45	12	117
Montgomery	3	3	1	2	25	12	5	13
New Orleans	71	21	19	39	398	43	41	231
Memphis	39	18	10	20	226	53	52	185
Little Rock	10	1	(1)	4	35	15	11	18
Dallas	8	(1)	1	4	24	4	2	11
Houston	238	163	311	143	206	72	119	147
Galveston	214	113	205	120	259	97	137	150
Total	659	371	561	393	1,478	421	398	994

[1] Less than 1.

Spot Cotton Quotations for August 31 and Sales During Week of August 27–September 1, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for August 31, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of August 27–September 1, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Aug. 31, 1923.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Sept. 2, 1921.	Sept. 3, 1920.	Aug. 29, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1918.	Aug. 31, 1917.
White Standards:																	
No. 1 or Middling Fair	*On.*[1] 100	*On.* 100	*On.* 100	*On* 63	*On.* 100	*On* 100	*On.* 100	*On.* 90	*On.* 80	*On.* 100	*On.* 93	*On.* 171	*On.* 208	*On.* 370	*On.* 211	*On.* 170	*On.* 74
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	75	75	75	50	75	75	75	65	60	75	70	130	158	300	160	136	52
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	50	38	50	50	50	40	40	50	47	86	98	230	110	101	37
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	51	50	125	58	59	19
No. 5 or Middling	25.38	25.38	25.45	24.50	25.00	24.75	23.80	24.65	24.90	24.75	24.86	21.70	17.04	28.98	31.32	34.08	23.00
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	*Off.*[1] 25	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 38	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 40	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 75	*Off.* 50	*Off.* 48	*Off.* 56	*Off.* 75	*Off.* 318	*Off.* 160	*Off.* 118	*Off.* 27
No. 7 or Low Middling	50	100	100	88	100	100	100	100	125	100	96	125	188	848	413	326	64
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	100	150	150	150	150	175	175	150	200	175	158	213	300	1,233	698	511	110
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	150	200	200	200	200	250	275	225	275	250	223	303	403	1,515	943	676	154
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*				*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	13	13	13	15	10	Even.	Even.	Even.	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 13	Even.	*Off.* 10	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 25	*Off.* 25	*Off.* 25	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling	*Off.* 25	38	38	*Off.* 38	40	50	60	50	60	38	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	50	88	63	88	90	100	125	100	150	113	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	125	138	138	138	140	175	200	150	225	188	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	25	13	13	Even.	10	10	10	13	10	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 or Good Middling	Even.	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 15	*Off.* 13	*Off.* 13	*On.* 3	50	205	152	55	1
No. 4 or Strict Middling	*Off.* 38	50	50	50	40	50	40	38	40	38	43	*Off.* 54	140	335	238	109	20
No. 5 or Middling [2]	88	100	100	100	90	125	125	113	100	113	105	155	238	505	384	185	42
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	138	150	150	150	150	175	175	163	200	138	159	228	345	758	564	298	75
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	188	200	200	200	200	250	250	213	275	213	219	310	448	1,128	859	490	116
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	40	40	50	40	50	50	50	50	50	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	67	90	80	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [2]	108	140	120	150	120	150	150	150	150	150	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	88	88	88	90	90	90	100	100	88	87	125	220	473	401	205	49
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	113	138	138	150	150	150	150	150	150	138	143	218	310	633	546	286	71
No. 5 or Middling [2]	163	188	188	200	200	200	200	200	200	188	193	303	415	835	676	403	95
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	63	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [2]	113	125	125	125	100	100	125	125	125	125	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	88	100	100	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	138	268	593	540	278	51
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	113	150	125	125	125	150	175	150	150	150	141	213	358	743	641	381	81
No. 5 or Middling [2]	163	200	175	175	150	200	250	200	200	200	191	295	450	920	749	500	112
Sales for week, bales	971	263	569	100	300	.....	42,660	48,695	15,451	2,503	[3] 111,512	[3] 75,371	[3] 94,799	[3] 50,540	[3] 16,768	[3] 79,591	[3] 52,247

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total Sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1923, amounted to 346,761 bales, compared with 247,002 bales during the corresponding period in 1922, and 352,243 bales in 1921.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Aug. 31, 1923.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Sept. 2, 1921.	Aug. 31, 1923.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Sept. 2, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	85	517	236	19	38	293
No. 3 or Good Middling	205	5,284	4,472	14	227	3,634
No. 4 or Strict Middling	120	13,397	20,641	1,326	931	22,653
No. 5 or Middling	38	16,557	51,235	2,812	3,157	37,089
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	1,270	8,991	42,565	2,599	2,099	19,103
No. 7 or Low Middling	443	1,820	10,428	317	119	7,334
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Tinged or Strict Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	186	2,078	4,490	394	500	3,201
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	129	930	3,592	168	365	3,062
No. 3 Light Stained or Good Middling Light Yellow Stained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	1	13	33	3	3	4
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,671	49,592	137,692	7,652	7,439	96,376

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds reported on August 31, at the port of New York were 14,884 bales; on September 1, 1922, 73,041 bales; on September 2, 1921, 149,714 bales. At the port of New Orleans on August 31, 41,166 bales; on September 1, 1922, 42,775 bales; and on September 2, 1921, 398,481 bales.

Cotton Movement, August 1–31, 1923, and Stocks August 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–29, 1913.	Aug. 1–29, 1919.	Aug. 1–Sept. 3, 1920.	Aug. 1–Sept. 2, 1921.	Aug. 1–Sept. 1, 1922.	Aug. 1–31, 1923.	5-year aver- Aug. 1–Sept. 1, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	264	235	189	408	204	288	248	116.1
Port stocks	206	899	717	1,291	371	253	815	31.0
Interior receipts	229	129	206	440	277	369	252	146.4
Interior stocks	109	633	786	988	356	332	678	49.0
Into sight	476	377	498	728	654	849	556	152.7
Northern spinners' takings	72	149	125	158	127	82	130	63.1
Southern spinners' takings	104	111	150	310	303	175	206	85.0
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,012	2,905	2,581	3,724	1,597	914	2,520	36.3

Anthracnose is a fungus disease of the cotton plant spread through the use of infected seed. It may cause a damping-off of the young seedlings and some injury to the plant, but is most harmful as a cause of boll rot in wet weather. Anthracnose occurs to a greater or less extent over the entire Cotton Belt. It may be controlled by crop rotation and the use of disease-free seed.

Commercial fertilizers are extensively used in the production of cotton in the Southeastern States.

The fertilizers most generally used consist of acid phosphate, kainit, muriate of potash, and nitrate of soda. In many regions the greatest outlay of cash in producing the crop is for the fertilizers. After labor, it is the most important factor in the cost of producing cotton in the Eastern States.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Rye Exports Make New High Record.

The total exports of rye, including rye flour, from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, amounted to 51,662,968 bushels, according to the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This exceeds all previous records and represents an increase of 72.5% over the previous fiscal year, when the exports of rye, including rye flour, amounted to 29,943,852 bushels. The last preceding high mark was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, when the exports of rye and rye flour aggregated 47,337,466 bushels. In 1913 the domestic exports of rye and rye flour amounted to 2,272,492 bushels.

Before the war Russia was the principal rye-exporting country of the world. During the period from 1909 to 1913 the average net annual exports of Russia, together with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania, amounted to 73,000,000 bushels. With Russia practically out of the market and Germany importing rather than exporting rye, the United States and Canada have become the chief sources of rye for the importing countries of Europe. The combined exports of rye, including rye flour, from these two countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923 aggregated 60,800,987 bushels.

Germany was the principal market for American rye, taking 16,417,691 bushels during the past fiscal year, as compared with 5,727,866 bushels during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. The increased exports of rye to Germany, however, were more than offset by decreased exports of wheat to that country during the year. Other countries that took substantial amounts during the season are: Netherlands, 9,238,062 bushels; Norway, 5,906,453 bushels; 14,212,391 bushels are credited to Canada, as compared with 8,427,829 bushels shown as having been exported to that country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. Practically all of the exports credited to Canada, however, represent rye shipped through Canada in transit for export to other countries. The total imports of rye from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923 amounted to less than 1,400 bushels, according to the official trade statistics of the Dominion of Canada. The exports of rye from the United States during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1922 and 1923, according to the principal countries of destination, will be found in accompanying Table I. The production of rye in the United States and the total exports during the past 10 years are shown in Table II.

Table I.—Exports of Rye from the United States During the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1922 and 1923, According to Principal Countries of Destination.

Exported to—	12 months ending June 30—	
	1922	1923
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
Belgium	327,318	555,008
Denmark	994,996	1,005,705
Esthonia	599,161	.....
Finland	1,399,420	1,240,592
Germany	5,727,866	16,417,691
Netherlands	3,675,069	9,238,062
Norway	4,802,300	5,906,453
Russia in Europe	2,623,538	928,864
United Kingdom	847,729	985,605
Canada	8,427,829	14,212,391
Other countries	258,376	921,179
Total, grain	29,683,602	51,411,550
Flour [1]	260,250	251,418
Total, rye and rye flour	29,943,852	51,662,968

[1] Rye flour converted to terms of grain on the basis of six bushels to the barrel; exports of rye flour in 1922 amounted to 43,375 barrels and in 1923 to 41,903 barrels.

The United States now ranks third among the rye-producing countries of the world, Germany and Poland ranking first and second, respectively, in 1922. Before the war, 1909–1913, the average annual production of the United States amounted to 36,093,000 bushels, or 4% of the total world production of the principal reporting countries, excluding Russia. In 1922 the production of the

United States, amounting to 95,497,000 bushels, was 12% of the total world production for the same countries. The estimated production of the United States for 1923, according to the estimate of August 1, was 64,774,000 bushels, a reduction of 32.2%, or 30,723,000 bushels from the 1922 crop.

Table II.—Production and Domestic Exports of Rye from the United States, 1913 to 1923.

Year.	Production.	Domestic exports, including rye flour, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Year.	Production.	Domestic exports, including rye flour, fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*		*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1913	41,381,000	2,272,492	1919	75,483,000	41,530,961
1914	42,779,000	13,026,778	1920	60,490,000	47,337,466
1915	54,050,000	15,250,151	1921	61,675,000	29,943,852
1916	48,862,000	13,703,490	1922	95,497,000	51,662,968
1917	62,938,000	17,186,417	1923	[1] 64,774,000	.....
1918	91,041,000	36,467,450			

[1] Preliminary estimate, Aug. 1, 1923.

The Argentine Live-Stock Census.

Preliminary figures of the 1923 live-stock census of Argentina, cabled to the Argentine Embassy at Washington, give the number of cattle in the Republic as 37,064,150 as compared with 25,866,763 in 1914, an increase of 43 per cent. That the greater part of this increase actually took place during the period of high war prices when slaughterings were heavier than in pre-war years is indicated by the fact that the provincial censuses of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios in 1920 and 1921 showed increases of about 40 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1924. The 1919 Government estimate of 27,720,000 was evidently far too low.

The number of sheep on January 1, 1923, is given as 35,671,000 as compared with 43,225,000 in 1914 and 67,384,000 in 1908. These figures are significant as indicating that the trend of Argentine agriculture from wool and mutton to cattle and grain which started before the war is still in progress.

Argentine Grain Acreage Estimates.

According to a radiogram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 2, 1923 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, the area sown to wheat in Argentina is estimated for the 1923–24 season to be 17,038,000 acres as compared with 15,940,000 acres for the 1922-23 season, an increase of 7 per cent. The oats area is estimated at 2,632,000 acres as compared with 2,618,000 acres. The flax area for 1923-24 is estimated to be 4,824,000 acres compared with 4,112,000 for 1922–23.

German Fat and Oil Situation.

Revolutionary changes in the German fat and oil industry during and since the war may have an important bearing upon the future profitableness of several products of American agriculture.

There has been a considerable reduction in supplies of fats in Germany since the beginning of the war. No data are available to show how low the supplies fell during the war. There has been some improvement since the war, but they are still low. The best available data indicate that the total supply for 1922 was only 70 per cent of the total supply for 1912–13. The reduction of the population from 68,000,000 in 1912–13 to 60,000,000 in 1922 reduces the need for fats, but the per capita supply is only 80 per cent of the pre-war supply.

Germany produces a smaller proportion of her total fat supplies than she produced before the war. In 1912–13, 58 per cent of the German fats and oils were home produced from domestic animals, home-grown seeds and imported seeds and all other materials from which the fats has not been extracted. In 1922 home production constituted only 49 per cent of the total supply.

Probably the most significant change since the beginning of the war is the tendency to replace animal fats, pork fats in particular, with other and cheaper fats, chiefly from vegetables. The relative position of pork fats has declined from 33 per cent of the total in 1912–13 to 24 per cent in 1922. The per capita use of pork fats has decreased about 42 per cent, whereas the use of all fats and oils has decreased only about 20 per cent.

Germany was an important exporter of vegetable oils in pre-war years, but in 1922 was obliged to import large quantities. Net exports averaged 39,300 tons for the years 1912 and 1913, while net imports amounted to 147,858 tons in 1922. Post-war oil production from imported materials, although increasing, is still below that of pre-war years.

German imports of margarine materials in 1922, with the exception of fish oil, were below pre-war figures, although margarine production is estimated to have been twice what it was before the war. The deficiency has been filled by vegetable oils, which are used for other purposes as well.

Pork Supplies in Germany.

Pork supplies in Germany will be somewhat larger next winter than they were last year owing to a considerable increase in the number of hogs in Prussia. The hog census of Prussia on June 30 bears out the forecast made by the department in May of an increase in the number of hogs in Germany. The number for the whole of Prussia was estimated to be nearly 10 per cent greater than at the same time last year. An analysis of the figures for the two years shows that there has been nearly 25 per cent increase in the number of spring pigs and 16 per cent increase in the number of brood sows. It is estimated that home production will meet about two-thirds of the domestic requirements. The increase may be expected to diminish somewhat the demand for American pork and lard in the coming year. However, the number of hogs in the country is far below pre-war normal, and the demand for foreign meats and fats will probably continue large.

	Census of June 1.	
	1923	1922
Pig-holding households	2,819,549	2,756,770
Farrows of less than 8 weeks	2,244,545	1,804,947
Young pigs of less than 6 months	4,638,165	4,514,676
Boars of less than 1 year	31,045	26,793
Brood sows of less than 1 year	418,937	339,989
All other pigs less than 1 year	1,133,093	1,275,396
Boars of 1 year and more	28,020	26,761
Brood sows of 1 year and older	625,013	560,383
All other pigs of 1 year and older	141,902	133,991
Grand total	9,460,720	8,683,936

Zebu Cattle Introduced in Mexico.

Zebu cattle from Brazil are being introduced into Mexico as an experiment, says Consul William A. Myers at Vera Cruz under date of July 16. More than 100 head were recently imported through Vera Cruz and sold for breeding purposes. The cattle were of a fairly heavy stock, and would have outweighed by 200 lbs. any Hereford or Shorthorn cattle on the same range conditions. The particular advantage possessed by zebu cattle is that they are immune from tick fever and other parasitic diseases, and can thrive on poor grazing lands.

Increase in Egyptian Cotton Crop.

Egyptian cotton production for 1923 is forecasted at 1,204,000 bales (478 pounds net), as compared with 1,015,000 bales for last year, according to a cable received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 29 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This preliminary forecast indicates an increase of 18.6 per cent over the final estimate for last year.

Weather

Weather Mostly Favorable for Maturing Crops.

Moderate temperatures prevailed in most sections of the country during the week ending September 4, except that they were rather high in the Northwestern States and somewhat below normal in the central Rocky Mountain districts. The week was especially warm in Montana and portions of the adjoining States. Widespread rain occurred in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains except in the northwestern Great Plains, the falls being frequent and heavy to excessive locally in the South and substantial in most localities from the Lake region eastward. Sunshine was very deficient in the upper Lake region, the extreme lower Mississippi Valley, and in the north Pacific coast district, but fair weather prevailed generally in the Northwest.

The weather was generally favorable for maturing crops and mostly favorable for farm work except in the South where it was too wet in many localities. Pastures and late crops were substantially benefited by generous rainfall at the beginning of the week in the middle Atlantic coast area and at the same time showers were beneficial in the Northeast although it continued too dry in much of New York and Pennsylvania. It was rather too wet in the Ohio Valley States for rapid maturity of corn, but pastures and minor crops show quite an improvement in that area. Moderate to heavy rains occurred in the western Lake region, and late crops were much benefited while the soil condition was improved for preparation for fall seeding.

The week was favorable for maturing crops and for field work in the lower Missouri Valley, with rather warm weather and adequate soil moisture, but there was further delay in farm work by reason of rains in parts of the upper Mississippi Valley, particularly in Iowa where considerable shock threshing remains to be done. The week was generally favorable throughout the Great Plains States. Crops matured rapidly in the northern portion of this area and further rainfall in the central and southern portions was beneficial for late crops and for plowing. Most crops show considerable improvement since the rain in the extreme southern Plains and in Texas.

The warm, dry weather, with much sunshine, produced ideal conditions for harvest, haying and housing crops in the Northwestern States, while the range was further improved in the far Southwest by local rains.

Small grains.—Warm, dry weather during the week was favorable for the completion of harvest and for threshing in the late northwestern grain districts, and this work made splendid progress. The threshing of spring wheat was well advanced in Minnesota, and shock threshing was mostly completed in North Dakota. Threshing was delayed somewhat by showers, however, in the Plateau districts of the West.

The threshing of oats was further delayed by rain in the upper Mississippi Valley, and more damage to shocked grain was reported from Iowa, while continued complaint of oats sprouting in shock was received from parts of the Ohio Valley.

Good rains materially improved the soil condition for winter wheat seeding from the Lake region eastward, but the ground continued too dry in much of New York. Fall plowing made good progress generally in the interior valley States, with the soil mostly in good condition, except in a few local areas where it continued too dry. This work was nearly completed in Kansas, except in the northwestern portion.

Kaffir showed substantial improvement since the rains in the lower Great Plains. Flax had been mostly harvested in the northern plains area; flax yield is good to excellent in North Dakota. In California rice improved, but frequent rains delayed harvest in Texas and Louisiana.

CORN MATURING RATHER SLOWLY.

Corn.—Corn shows improvement since the recent rains in the western Lake region, and the late crop was favorably affected by the weather in much of the South. The maturity of corn was somewhat retarded by rather frequent showers in the Ohio Valley States, but temperatures were more favorable than during the preceding week. The bulk of the crop in Ohio will be safe from frost in about ten days, but the stalks are still green in Indiana and need two or three weeks yet of warm, dry weather for maturity.

The crop is nearly ripe in southern Illinois, but requires about three weeks more in the northern portion of the State. Most corn will be safe in Missouri in about ten days. In Iowa it is considerably later than last year and much is still in the milk stage. Corn matured rapidly in the northern Great Plains and in the more northwestern States.

The early crop was maturing in Minnesota and some was being cut, but it is ripening slowly in Wisconsin. Corn needs warmer weather in the central Rocky Mountain area where the week was rather cool.

Broomcorn pulling was general in Kansas and was begun in extreme northwestern Oklahoma where the brush was reported as fair.

Cotton.—Temperatures averaged near normal throughout the Cotton Belt, but rainfall continued rather frequent east of the Mississippi River. Further showers occurred in the more western portions of the belt which were generally beneficial.

Cotton made mostly fair progress in the western half of Texas, but poor advance in the eastern half where the effect of the rainfall is still uncertain, though the grade has been lowered and open cotton damaged in some areas; insect activity shows increase since the rain, but damage on the whole is still light. There was further heavy rain in central Oklahoma and light to moderate showers elsewhere. Cotton showed improvement, with new growth and bloom, except in the northeast, where development continued poor; the general condition of the crop averages fair.

The weather was mostly favorable in Arkansas and cotton made fair advance; worms were less in evidence and weevil damage not serious as a rule. Frequent rains delayed picking in Louisiana where cotton deteriorated with a lowered quality, and the condition generally poor, although better in the southwest portion.

Little or no improvement was reported in cotton in the States east of the Mississippi River, although it developed fair to very good in Tennessee, and fairly good progress was reported in parts of North Carolina. Rainfall continued frequent in most of the east Gulf States. Cotton made poor progress generally in Mississippi, with very little top crop, while the general condition remains poor to only fair in Alabama, with further complaints of shedding and heavy weevil damage in many localities.

Much of Georgia had rather heavy rains, and cotton showed further deterioration; weevil are increasing, while shedding and worm activity continue, with punctured bolls rotting and sprouting. Picking was again delayed in Florida by wet weather, while the cloudy and showery weather further unfavorably affected cotton in South Carolina. The general condition in South Carolina is very poor to poor because of continued wetness with serious boll rot and shedding and heavy weevil damage. Picking and ginning made only fair progress in most States as there was considerable interruption by wet weather.

MINOR CROPS DEVELOPING WELL.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Potatoes were favorably affected by showers in the Central-Northern States, while the late crop showed improvement in the Lake region with increased moisture. Potatoes were suffering from drought in Pennsylvania, but showed some improvement in New York, though there was a lack of moisture in many localities. This crop continued in good condition in the New England States, but is rather poor in parts of the upper Ohio Valley.

Sweet potatoes were favorably affected by the weather of the week in the Southeastern States and were much improved in most southern trans-Mississippi localities. Late truck and garden crops continued to make good progress in most sections, the rainfall being especially favorable in the central and north Atlantic States, though it continued too dry in some sections of that area. Truck shipments were active from the Rocky Mountain sections, while bean harvest was advancing in the Lake region and in California.

Peanuts improved in the southern Great Plains and made fair to good progress in the more southeastern localities. Sugar cane made mostly good advance in Mississippi, but it was too wet for best growth in Louisiana. Sugar beets continued to do well generally. This crop is in excellent condition in Utah, and was improved by rains in the Lake region. There was some hail damage in Colorado. Tobacco cutting made excellent progress in the Ohio Valley, though there was slight damage by wet weather in Ohio. This crop averages good in Tennessee.

Pastures, meadows, and stock.—Pastures and ranges are in good to excellent condition, considering the time of year, in a large majority of the States, and the week just closed saw quite an improvement in many parts of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the upper Lake region; and there was gain, as a rule, from Oklahoma and Texas west to Nevada and Arizona, though from Texas to central Kansas numerous districts report the ranges as only poor to fair. In the extreme Northwest and most of the extreme Northeast pastures are now much in need of rain. Stock are generally in good condition, notably in Montana and the States adjoining.

Cutting of prairie hay in the northern half of the Plains and of alfalfa in many Western States made good progress, but locally alfalfa was damaged in Nevada and Colorado. In Illinois and Indiana soybean and cowpea hay is being cut, and these crops are approaching harvest in Kentucky, with promising outlook. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States some delay of haying was caused by rains. Clover did well in the upper Ohio Valley. Conditions in Utah favored the alfalfa seed crop.

Fruit.—Fruit of all kind was favorably affected by the weather of the week. It was exceptionally favorable for harvest in the more northwestern States where very heavy shipments of prunes were reported from some localities, particularly in the Walla Walla Valley of Washington. Fruit is small, however, where drought has persisted in New York and Pennsylvania, and is only fair in New Jersey. Cranberries continued in good condition in New England, while harvest was begun in New Jersey and Wisconsin. Citrus were holding well, as a rule, in Florida and continued in good condition in California.

Warm Week in Northern Districts.

No marked temperature changes occurred during the week, readings nearly normal prevailing in the Southern States, and considerably above normal in the Northern. Chart 1, page 264, shows that the week as a whole was quite warm in practically all northern districts, especially in the Northwestern States. In eastern Montana the mean temperatures were about 10° above normal, and the excess was almost as marked throughout the area from the Dakotas westward to the Cascade Range and in the Great Valley of California. The plus departures from normal were large also in western New England and central New York. There was a moderate excess of temperature in most middle latitudes, especially in the central Plains States, but the week was cooler than the normal in Colorado and portions of the adjoining States as well as in some Gulf districts.

On most days during the middle and latter parts of the week the maximum temperatures ranged from 92° to 100° in western North Dakota and eastern Montana. The highest reported for the week was 106° at Yuma, Ariz., on the 28th and 30th, and at Red Bluff, Calif., on the 31st.

The total rainfall for the week, as shown on chart 2, page 264, was heavy in several widely scattered areas, and light to moderate, but widespread, from the middle and southern Plains and the upper Mississippi Valley eastward. The rainfall was mostly light west of the Great Plains and none occurred over large portions of the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and the Pacific States, although considerable rain fell in the coast districts of Washington, portions of Nevada and Utah, and in Colorado.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, S. A.

The data concluding the table on this page show that the temperatures during the week ending September 3 over the principal wheat-producing area of Argentina, South America, were markedly lower than during the preceding week and much below normal. The weekly mean temperature in the northern section of the area was 46°, while that for the southern section was 43°, being 8° and 7°, respectively, below normal. Precipitation was heavy to excessive, particularly in the southern section, where the average for the week was slightly more than 3 inches, and about ten times the normal. In the northern section the precipitation averaged 1.7 inches.

There have been frequent and rather wide variations in temperature in Argentina during the three winter months just closed, but for the period as a whole the average was near normal. In the northern section of the wheat area the average temperature for the winter was about 1° above normal and in the southern portion about 1° below normal. Precipitation during the winter, considering the period from the week beginning June 5 to that ending September 3, the latter corresponding to March in this country, was markedly above normal. The total fall in the northern section of the principal wheat area being about 7 inches, or double the normal fall, with a similar total in the southern portion, which was considerably more than double the normal. Heavy precipitation during the weeks ending August 13 and September 3, however, was responsible for the large excesses.

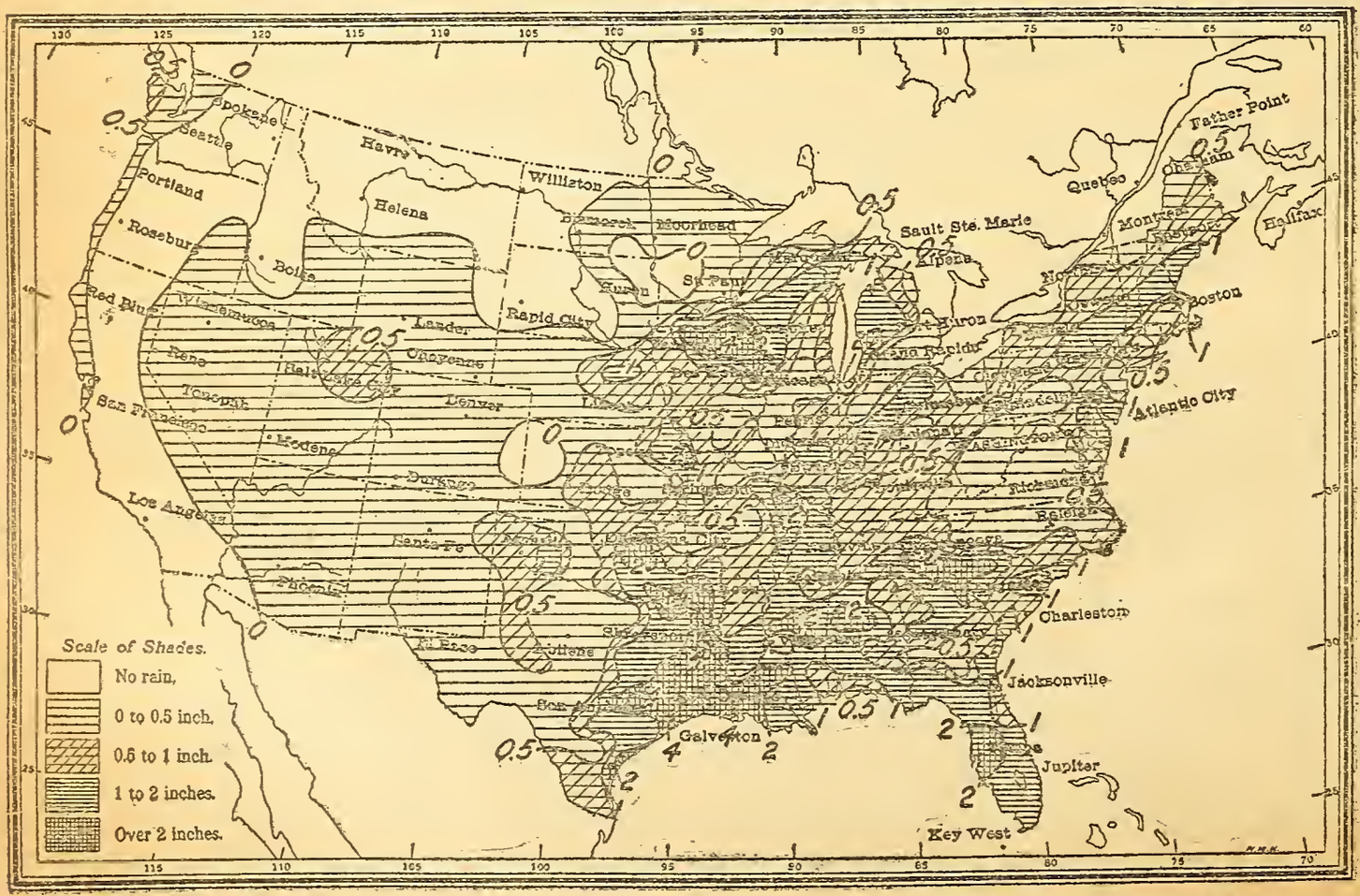
Temperature and Precipitation for the Week August 29–September 4, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	66	+3	1.4	+0.8
Burlington	68	+5	0.3	−0.5
Northfield	66	+7	0.5	−0.1
Concord	68	+5	1.1	+0.5
Boston	70	+3	0.4	−0.3
New Haven	72	+5	0.4	−0.3
Albany	72	+5	1.9	+1.2
Ithaca	70	+4	0.6	−0.1
Binghamton	70	+6	2.1	+1.4
New York	72	+1	0.2	−0.4
Scranton	70	+4	1.8	+1.2
Harrisburg	74	+5	0.1	−0.5
Philadelphia	74	+2	1.7	+1.2
Trenton	74	+3	0.3	−0.7
Baltimore	74	+2	1.5	+0.7
Washington	74	+2	0.3	−0.4
Norfolk	76	+1	0.8	−0.1
Richmond	74	−1	0.1	−0.6
Lynchburg	74	+1	0.7	0
Wytheville	68	0	0.3	−0.5
Asheville	70	+2	0.2	−0.6
Charlotte	76	+1	0.4	−0.5
Raleigh	70	−4	T.	−1.0
Wilmington	76	0	1.1	+0.1
Charleston	80	0	0.5	−0.9
Columbia, S. C.	78	+1	0.9	−0.3
Augusta	78	−1	1.4	+0.4
Atlanta	76	+1	1.8	+0.8
Macon	78	+2	1.5	+0.5
Savannah	80	+1	1.8	+0.1
Thomasville	78	−1	1.4	+0.4
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	80	0	0.5	−1.1
Miami	80	−2	1.1	−1.0
Key West	84	+1	1.1	−0.5
Tampa	80	−1	2.4	+0.5
Pensacola	78	−2	0.3	−1.5
Mobile	80	0	0.6	−0.5
Montgomery	78	−1	1.4	+0.8
Anniston	76	+2	0.4	−0.6
Birmingham	78	+1	1.1	+0.1
Meridian	78	+2	1.5	+0.7
Vicksburg	78	−1	0.3	−0.5
New Orleans	82	0	2.0	+1.0
Shreveport	76	−3	5.0	+4.4
Little Rock	78	0	0.9	+0.3
Fort Smith	80	+4	0.6	0
Bentonville	76	+3	0.1	−0.5
Oklahoma	78	+2	2.9	+2.4
Abilene	80	+2	0.2	−0.4
Fort Worth	82	+2	0.4	−0.1
Dallas	82	.....	0.9	.....
Palestine	80	0	2.0	+1.5
Taylor	82	+2	0.9	+0.3
Houston	82	.....	3.5	.....
Galveston	82	0	6.8	+5.6
Corpus Christi	82	+1	2.6	+1.8
San Antonio	82	+2	1.3	+0.5
Del Rio	82	0	0.3	−0.3
Ohio Valley and Tennessee				
Memphis	78	+1	1.3	+0.8
Nashville	76	0	T.	−0.9
Chattanooga	74	−2	2.2	+1.3
Knoxville	74	0	1.0	+0.3
Lexington	74	+2	0.6	0
Louisville	76	+2	0.2	−0.4
Evansville	78	+4	0.4	−0.2
Indianapolis	74	+3	2.4	+1.8
Cincinnati	74	+3	0.4	−0.2
Dayton	74	+3	0.3	−0.2
Columbus	74	+4	0.4	0
Parkersburg	74	+4	0.5	−0.2
Elkins	68	+2	0.3	−0.3
Pittsburgh	72	+2	1.7	+1.2
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	70	+4	0.2	−0.6
La Crosse	68	+1	1.6	+0.6
Madison	68	+1	0.8	+0.1
Charles City	68	+1	4.3	+3.6
Dubuque	70	+2	2.4	+1.6
Davenport	72	+2	0.8	+0.1
Des Moines	72	+2	0.6	0
Keokuk	76	+4	0.7	0
Peoria	72	+3	1.2	+0.6
Terre Haute	74	.....	0.7	.....
Springfield, Ill.	74	+2	0.4	−0.2
Hannibal	74	+2	0	−0.6
St. Louis	76	+2	0.1	−0.6
Cairo	76	+1	1.4	+0.9
Lake Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Canton	68	+4	0.7	0
Syracuse	70	+4	0.1	−0.6
Oswego	68	+3	0.5	−0.2
Buffalo	70	+4	0.6	−0.1
Erie	72	+5	0.3	−0.3
Cleveland	72	+4	0.3	−0.6
Toledo	72	+4	1.4	+0.7
Detroit	74	+7	0.2	−0.4
Saginaw	70	+3	1.1	+0.6
Alpena	66	+5	0.3	−0.5
Grand Rapids	70	+4	2.6	+2.1
Chicago	72	+2	0.7	+0.1
Fort Wayne	72	.....	0.5	.....
Milwaukee	70	+3	0.8	+0.2
Green Bay	68	+4	0.4	−0.3
Escanaba	62	+1	1.2	+0.5
Ludington	64	.....	1.1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	62	+4	0.8	−0.2
Marquette	62	+1	0.4	−0.3
Duluth	62	+3	0.3	−0.5
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	74	+2	0.6	−0.1
Columbia, Mo.	76	+4	0.3	−0.3
Kansas City	76	+4	2.8	+2.1
St. Joseph	74	.....	1.0	.....
Topeka	76	+3	1.3	+0.6
Wichita	78	+4	0.4	−0.2
Dodge City	76	+2	0.8	+0.4
Concordia	76	+3	0.1	−0.5
North Platte	72	+5	T.	−0.4
Lincoln	72	+2	0.4	−0.1
Omaha	74	+3	0.3	−0.3
Sioux City	70	+2	0.9	+0.5
Valentine	70	+2	0.3	−0.1
Rapid City	70	+6	0	−0.3
Pierre	72	+3	0	−0.3
Huron	70	+4	T.	−0.4
Moorhead	68	+5	0.4	−0.2
Devils Lake	66	+5	0.2	−0.2
Bismarck	72	+9	T.	−0.4
Williston	70	+8	T.	−0.3
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	78	+11	T.	−0.4
Havre	70	+9	T.	−0.4
Kalispell	66	+7	0	−0.3
Helena	68	+6	0	−0.4
Sheridan	68	+7	T.	.....
Cheyenne	62	0	0.2	−0.1
Grand Junction	68	−4	0.3	+0.1
Denver	66	−2	0.2	0
Pueblo	68	−1	T.	−0.2
Amarillo	74	+2	0.6	+0.1
El Paso	78	+2	0	−0.4
Roswell	74	0	T.	−0.4
Santa Fe	62	−3	0.3	−0.1
Flagstaff	60	0	0.3	−0.3
Phoenix	86	0	0.1	−0.1
Yuma	90	+2	0	−0.1
Tonopah	68	+1	0.1	0
Modena	66	+2	0.1	−0.2
Salt Lake City	70	0	0.7	+0.5
Reno	68	+4	0.4	+0.4
Winnemucca	68	+3	0.1	+0.1
Pocatello	70	+4	T.	−0.1
Boise	74	+7	0	−T.
Lewiston	76	+7	0	−0.1
Baker	68	+6	T.	−0.1
Walla Walla	78	+8	0	−0.2
Spokane	70	+6	0	−0.3
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	58	+3	0.9	0
Seattle	66	+5	0.2	0
North Head	62	+5	0.1	−0.1
Portland, Oreg.	70	+5	0	−0.2
Roseburg	72	+6	0	−0.1
Eureka	60	+5	T.	−0.1
Red Bluff	84	+7	0	−0.1
Sacramento	78	+6	0	−T.
San Francisco	64	+4	T.	+T.
Fresno	84	+6	0	0
San Luis Obispo	68	+6	0	−T.
Los Angeles	70	0	0	0
San Diego	68	0	0	0
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Northern wheat area	46	−8	1.7	+1.3
Southern wheat area	43	−7	3.1	+2.8

[1] For week ending Monday.
T. indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 A. M., September 4, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 A. M., September 4, 1923.



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